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PRACTICAL
SPELLING LESSONS
BOOK TWO
ALVORD AND HUGHEY







PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

BOOK TWO

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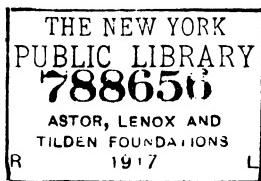
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PREFACE

IN making the Practical Spelling Lessons Series the authors have kept in mind the following aims :—

1. *The Selection of Words and Their Grading.* The list is based upon a study of the investigations of Dr. Ayres and others of the problem of teaching spelling. In the grading of the words the language development of average pupils has been the sole guide. The authors have resisted the temptation to use a large number of literary extracts for dictation for the reason that such a plan either forces the introduction of words in advance of natural vocabulary development of the pupils or over-drills words requiring little or no drill. In providing matter for dictation nothing was allowed to change the selection of words or their grading.

2. *Reviews and Drill on Words Often Misspelled.* In Book Two there are ten pages of words for review and sixty other review lessons. A very careful study of spelling difficulties has been made in selecting these words. Words in common use that are often misspelled are repeated many times.

FEATURES OF BOOK TWO

Pronunciation. About three hundred useful words that are often mispronounced have been introduced and their pronunciation indicated.

PREFACE

Spelling Rules. Adequate practice in the application of the most useful spelling rules has been provided.

Synonyms and Dictionary Study. There are about fifty lessons on synonyms. Dictionary study has been provided throughout Book Two.

Affixes and Stems. In twenty lessons very useful work on affixes and stems has been given.

Certain Classifications of Words. In Part Five many words have been classified for intensive study; for example: *Words that are easily confused* like *dairy* and *diary*; *peculiar derivatives* like *maintenance*; *classified endings* (or and *er*, *encé* and *ance*, etc.); *words that have difficult endings* like *martyr*. Many other minor classifications have been made, such as the *ei* and *ie* words, words beginning with *in* and *en*, *de* and *di*, words with obscure vowels, etc.

PART FOUR

The Flag Goes By¹

Hats off !

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky :

Hats off !

The flag is passing by !

Blue and crimson and white it shines
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.

Hats off !

The colors before us fly ;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the State ;
Weary marches and sinking ships ;
Cheers of victory on dying lips ;

Days of plenty and years of peace ;
March of a strong land's swift increase ;
Equal justice, right, and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe ;

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong ;
Pride and glory and honor, — all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

¹ Used by special permission¹ and arrangement with the author.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Hats off !

Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums ;
And loyal hearts are beating high :

Hats off !

The flag is passing by.

—HENRY HOLCOMB BENNETT.

1

Learn to spell the underlined words in the first, second, and third stanzas of the poem on page 5.

Be sure that you know how to spell all the other words.

2

Learn to spell the underlined words in the fourth and fifth stanzas of the poem.

Review all other words.

3

Commit to memory the first, second, and third stanzas of the poem.

4

Commit to memory the entire poem.

5

Write from memory the poem, "The Flag Goes By."
Spell every word correctly.

[6]

BOOK TWO—PART FOUR

Review Words

daily	cough	recess	measure
choice	glue	teacher	promise
metal	spread	handle	busily
melon	pledge	accept	hatchet
gnaw	choose	copper	factory
acre	polish	tongue	oyster
cellar	sewer	receive	raisins
believe	buckle	syrup	machine
faucet	remain	couple	bargain
poultry	occupy	crowd	during
desert'	cousin	hydrant	motor
recite	nozzle	pulley	biscuit
parlor	saucer	puzzle	priest
janitor	women	mayor	common
collar	shingle	parents	tailor
mischief	popular	already	exercise
history	memory	muscles	sprinkle
absence	library	avenue	measles
diamond	initials	celery	banana
grocery	merchant	manager	bouquet
vacant	column	separate	altogether
accident	excursion	shoulder	medicine
carriage	parasol	fountain	sandwich
reindeer	canyon	handsome	beefsteak
emperor	general	knowledge	mucilage

To THE TEACHER: Add to this list of words the one hundred words on page 55.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

6

She can not afford to purchase a new bonnet.

The balcony was reserved for the choir.

af ford'

pur'chase

bon'net

bal'co ny

re served'

choir

compared

denied

replied

7

The florist sent many geraniums to the hospital.

The contractor fell from the scaffold and was seriously injured.

flor'ist

ge ra'ni ums

hos'pi tal

con tract'or

scaf'fold

in'jured

remember

bedstead

brakeman

8

Plumbers and masons are mechanics.

The conductor gave the signal to the engineer.

plumb'ers

ma'sons

me chan'ics

con duct'or

sig'nal

en gi neer'

forehead

diameter

pleasure

9

A citizen must register, if he wishes to vote.

The editor of the paper intends to publish a magazine.

cit'i zen

reg'is ter

vote

ed'i tor

pub'lish

mag a zine'

cocoa

scissors

mineral

NOTE: New words are underlined. All others are review words.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

10. Review

choir	citizen	contractor	magazine
hospital	register	scaffold	conductor
injure	plumber	afford	mechanic
editor	signal	purchase	engineer
publish	florist	reserve	geranium

11

A tenant should protect the property of the landlord.
There is a gasoline tank near the garage.

ten'ant	pro tect'	prop'er ty
land'lord	gas'o line	ga rage'
several	burglar	capital

12

The cobbler was clothed in coarse garments.
The foreman in the shop receives a large salary.

cob'bler	clothed	coarse
gar'ments	fore'man	sal'a ry
neighbor	chocolate	tobacco

13

Did the firemen use dynamite to destroy the dwelling?
Most foreigners expect to make a fortune in this country.

dy'na mite	de stroy'	dwell'ing
for'eign ers	ex pect'	for'tune
tomatoes	molasses	holiday

To THE TEACHER: During the week review the spelling rules given on page 46, Practical Spelling Lessons, Book One.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

14

Telephone for a taxicab immediately.

Another engagement prevents my accepting your invitation to dinner.

tel'e phone	tax'i cab	im me'di ate ly
en gage'ment	pre vents'	in vi ta'tion
cupboard	hardware	valuable

15. Review

garage	destroy	gasoline	engagement
tenant	fortune	property	foreigner
coarse	dwelling	garments	telephone
clothed	taxicab	dynamite	invitation
salary	prevents	fortune	immediately

16

Learn to spell these words, and arrange the list alphabetically.

crease	lodge	muz'zle	tri'fle
pad'dle	bub'ble	re tire'	stare
i'dle	glare	wedge	scale

Drop the final *e* and add *ing* to the words in this lesson.

17

You will find as you look back upon your life that the moments, that stand out above everything else, are the moments when you have done things in a spirit of love.

— HENRY DRUMMOND.

An honest man will receive neither money nor praise that is not his due.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

18

Students should learn to consult the dictionary.

What seamstress made your beautiful satin costume?

stu'dents	con sult'	dic'tion a ry
seam'stress	sat'in	cos'tume
griddle	flannel	rotten

19

Can a traveler secure comfortable, convenient, and suitable rooms along the entire route?

trav'el er	se cure'	com'fort a ble
con'ven'ient	suit'a ble	route
funeral	address	manners

20. General Review

choir	register	purchase	telephone
salary	taxicab	engineer	contractor
protect	foreman	mechanic	engagement
citizen	hospital	dwelling	invitation
garage	plumbers	conductor	foreigner
editor	gasoline	magazine	immediately

21

Did the directors of the bank know that the cashier was not accurate in his accounts?

The president of the bank is a college graduate.

di rec'tors	cash ier'	col'lege
ac'cu rate	ac counts'	grad'u ate
minister	knuckles	waffles

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

22

Learn to spell these words, and arrange the list alphabetically.

re venge'	rinse	cur'dle	res'cue
re volve'	spare	hur'dle	jin'gle
ro'tate	sneeze	gir'dle	in clude'

Add *ing* to each of the above words. Remember to drop the final *e*.

23

Write sentences using these groups of words. Be sure that you can spell all underlined words.

small <u>model</u>	bright <u>ornament</u>	good <u>restaurant</u>
new <u>wheelbarrow</u>	sharp <u>razor</u>	large <u>vineyard</u>
deep <u>trough</u>	sandy <u>beach</u>	coarse <u>cinders</u>

24

Longitude is the distance east or west of a given meridian.

Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator.

Latitude and longitude are both expressed in degrees.

long'i tude	lat'i tude	de gree's'
me rid'i an	e qua'tor	ex pressed'
failure	trouble	knuckles

25. Review

A fool may be known by six things : anger without cause ;
speech without profit ; change without motion ; inquiry
without object ; putting trust in a stranger ; and mistaking
his foes for his friends. — *Arabian Proverb*.

Review lessons 21-24.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

26

It is a difficult task to lay an ocean cable.
The plateau has a temperate climate, and the leading
occupation is grazing.

graz'ing	dif'fi cult	ca'ble
pla teau'	tem'per ate	oc cu pa'tion
blossom	women	coward

27

The lawyer obtained the criminal's pardon by his argu-
ment in his favor.

law'yer	ob tained'	crim'i nal
par'don	ar'gu ment	fa'vor
oasis	scatter	easily

28

The senator is going to the capitol to attend a special
session of the legislature.

sen'a tor	cap'i tol	at tend'
spec'ial	ses'sion	leg'is la ture
another	squeeze	daughter

29

charcoal	crowbar	therefore	vineyard
wherever	whirlwind	limestone	wheelbarrow
lowland	clapboard	wholesale	wristband

Use each of the above words in a sentence.

In learning to spell these words think of the two short words into
which each word may be separated.

Notice the spelling of *wherever*.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

30. Review

special	session	capitol	legislature
attend	grazing	criminal	occupation
favor	plateau	argument	temperate
pardon	cable	obtained	surname
lawyer	senator	difficult	wholesale

31. Plurals¹

1. The plurals of most nouns are formed by adding *s*.
2. The plurals of some nouns ending in *o* are formed by adding *es*.
3. The plurals of some nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are formed by changing *f* or *fe* to *v* and adding *es*.
4. The plurals of most nouns ending in *y* are formed as follows:—
 - (a) When *y* follows a consonant by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.
 - (b) When *y* follows a vowel by adding *s*.

32. Suffixes¹

1. Most words ending in *e* drop the *e* in adding a vowel suffix.
2. Most words ending in *e* do not drop the *e* in adding a consonant suffix.
3. Most words of one syllable ending in a single consonant following a single vowel double the final consonant in adding a vowel suffix.

¹ TO THE TEACHER: Have all lessons on plurals and suffixes thoroughly reviewed. See Practical Spelling Lessons, Book One.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

33

A thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature.

"The patient shows improvement," said the doctor.

ther mom'e ter	in'stru ment	tem'per a ture
meas'ur ing	im prove'ment	pa'tient

34

Disease is often due to ignorance and poverty.

Doctors vaccinate to prevent smallpox and typhoid.

dis ease'	ig'no rance	pov'er ty
vac'ci nate	small'pox	ty'phoid

35. Review

One day a dog was carrying home a piece of meat in his mouth. On his way he had to cross a plank lying across a smooth brook. By chance he looked into the brook, and saw there what he took to be another dog with another piece of meat. He made up his mind to have that also, and snapped at the shadow in the water, but when he opened his jaws, the piece of meat which he had in his mouth fell out and sank into the brook.

36

Write sentences using these groups of words.

launch the boat	filter the water	knead the bread
invert the divisor	correct the sentence	reject the offer
suspect that man	commence the fight	puncture the tire

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

37

The sheriff did not appear to be especially anxious to arrest the peddler.

sher'iff	ap pear'	es pec'ial ly
anx'ious	ar rest'	ped'dler
cottage	sliver	rocky

38

trow'el	A mason uses a <u>trowel</u> .
mas'cot	Has your basket-ball team a <u>mascot</u> ?
fra'grant	Apple blossoms are very <u>fragrant</u> .
knights	King Arthur loved his <u>knights</u> .
lin'e ar	Linear measure is length or <u>line</u> measure.
ap ply'	I intend to <u>apply</u> for the position.

39

The campaign committee believes in municipal control of public affairs.

cam paign'	com mit'tee	be lieves'
mu nic'i pal	pub'lic	af fairs'
toward	repair	channel

40. General Review

apply	patient	anxious	vaccinate
knead	sheriff	commence	instrument
linear	disease	fragrant	temperature
appear	correct	puncture	especially
knight	peddler	ignorance	thermometer
mascot	typhoid	measuring	improvement

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

41

Doubling the final consonant. Explain how each word is formed.

mat ting	net ting	stirred	trap per
ship ping	shop ping	scarred	stop per
trap ping	wad ding	scrubbed	rob ber y
trim mings	for get ting	stuffed	shrub ber y

42

What are the dimensions of the oblong?

The length, width, and height being given, how do you find the volume of a solid?

length	width	ob'long
vol'ume	height	di men'sions
punish	inning	hastily

43

Our government does not compel men to enlist in the regular army.

A private must salute his superior officer.

gov'ern ment	com pel'	en list'
reg'u lar	pri'vete	sa lute'
furniture	careless	message

44

Do you consider that the frequent use of drinks that contain alcohol may cultivate an appetite for them?

con sid'er	fre'quent	con tain'
al'co hol	cul'ti vate	ap'pe tite
cannon	suffer	arrive

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

45. Review

length	contain	appetite	consider
height	compel	cultivate	stopper
width	regular	shrubbery	forgetting
oblong	alcohol	frequent	dimensions
volume	shipping	scrubbed	government

46

Each of these words has a suffix. Explain how each word is formed.
Learn to spell each word.

hastily	creditor	grateful	easiness
pitied	cordially	dreadful	glorious
readily	drainage	dizziness	difference

47

Each of these words has a doubled consonant. Learn to spell each word.

bluff	mat'tress	cof'fin	oc cur'
boy'cott	pos sess'	bit'ter	of fend'
con'gress	squall	mot'to	ful'ly
dan'druff	tor'rent	an noy'	tal'low

48

Arrange these words in two alphabetical lists.

Find the meaning of each word in this lesson in your dictionary.

mold	mod'est	roll	ru'ral
med'dle	me'ter	ri'vel	rip'ple
mourn	moose	ri'ot	ru'mor
man'ger	mis'fit	ridge	riv'et

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

49. Spelling Match

Ask some one to hear you spell the words in this lesson. Write the words which you fail to spell correctly, and then study them very carefully. Do not be satisfied until you can spell every word.

apply	sheriff	gasoline	measuring
width	contain	commence	cultivate
salary	typhoid	shipping	foreigner
lawyer	plumber	purchase	vaccinate
length	capital	scrubbed	engagement
garage	disease	dwelling	occupation
volume	surname	magazine	forgetting
height	peddler	hospital	dimensions
citizen	regular	appetite	government
grazing	stopper	difficult	legislature
patient	alcohol	telephone	thermometer
senator	register	wholesale	improvement

50

Think of the two words that make each of these words.

inlet	necktie	everybody	barefooted
outlet	forbid	whenever	forefinger
myself	drygoods	playmate	pocketbook
himself	without	ourselves	beforehand
nobody	sometime	football	gooseberry
upset	overalls	windmill	grandmother
useless	evergreen	elsewhere	grasshopper
anyhow	fireproof	cocoanut	typewriter
cobweb	moonlight	barbwire	postscript
however	bathroom	whatever	watermelon

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

51

Our candidate for governor was elected by a large majority at the recent election.

can'di date	gov'ern or	e lect'ed
ma jor'i ty	re'cent	e lec'tion
power	lightning	moccasins

52

A handsome monument stands on a small knoll in the cemetery.

<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>and gasoline</u>	<u>are manufactured</u>
mon'u ment	knoll	cem'e ter y
ker'o sene	pe tro'le um	man u fac'tured
raspberry	encourage	ostrich

53

This scholar is eager to learn because he wishes to succeed.

A good surgeon will perform the serious operation.

schol'ar	ea'ger	suc ceed'
sur'geon	se'ri ous	op er a'tion
fierce	poetry	repeat

54

Did the superintendent appoint the inspector?

The soprano and the tenor are the leading singers in our quartet.

su per in tend'ent	ap point'	in spect'or
so pra'no	ten'or	quar tet'
hurrah	voyage	weary

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

55

Find the meaning of each word in this lesson in your dictionary.
Learn to spell each word, and use it in a sentence.

deed	accent	census	garret
dairy	annual	envelop	glimpse
deceit	cancel	employ	import
drouth	caution	festival	insult

56

quail	A <u>quail</u> is often called "Bob White."
gram'mar	I attend <u>Grammar</u> School No. 9.
per mis'sion	My teacher gave me <u>permission</u> to go home.
el'e va tor	We went to the twelfth floor in the <u>elevator</u> .
ce're als	Name four <u>cereals</u> raised in the United States.
cream'er y	That butter was made in a <u>creamery</u> .

57

Five minutes in a crisis are worth years. It is but a little period, yet it has often saved a fortune or redeemed a people.

If there is one virtue that should be cultivated more than another by him who succeeds in life, it is punctuality; if there is one error that should be avoided, it is being behind time.

— FREEMAN HUNT.

cri'sis	re deemed'	vir'tue
cul'ti vat ed	punct u al'i ty	a void'ed

58

Learn to spell the given names of fifteen of the girls and boys in your class.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

59

Learn to spell and use these words.

mean	speak	breed	shrink
meant	spoke	bred	shrank
shake	teach	spring	weave
shook	taught	sprang	wove

60. General Review

census	cereals	succeed	cemetery
cancel	grammar	surgeon	petroleum
annual	elevator	possess	difference
deceit	creamery	import	cultivate
garret	drainage	operation	permission
occur	election	kerosene	governor

61

Write the names of the days of the week.

Write the names of the months of the year.

62

Thanksgiving Hymn

For the wealth of golden harvests,
For the sunlight and the rain,
For the grandeur of the ocean,
For the mountain and the plain ;
For the ever-changing seasons,
And the comforts which they bring,
For Thy love, so grand, eternal,
We would thank Thee, oh, our King.

[22]

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

63

I have selected a pattern for my new plaid dress.
Why did they choose the site for the laundry in the business part of the city?

se lect'ed	pat'tern	plaid
site	laun'dry	bus'i ness
tower	violet	geyser

64

A veteran of the Civil War visited the armory on his ninetieth birthday. Did you notice the medal on his uniform?

vet'er an	civ'il	ar'mo ry
no'tice	med'al	u'ni form
arrest	future	weary

65. Review

Review all new words in lessons 62, 63, and 64.

66

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty.

— DANIEL WEBSTER.

bless'ing	vast	splen'did
op pres'sion	ter'ror	wis'dom

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

67

scald	The steam will <u>scald</u> your hand.
ra'di a tor	There is no heat <u>in</u> the radiator.
alms	Did the old man ask for <u>alms</u> ?
ze'ro	We are having <u>zero</u> weather.
shep'herd	The <u>shepherd</u> is tending his flocks.
knap'sack	Why does a boy scout carry a <u>knap'sack</u> ?

68

The author describes the appearance of the mountainous scenery at twilight.

au'thor	de scribes'	ap pear'ance
moun'tain ous	scen'er y	twi'light
granite	pasture	explain

69

Let us trim the booth with colored bunting.

The building has a concrete foundation.

He gave a good description of the convict.

booth	con'crete	de scrip'tion
bunt'ing	foun da'tion	con'vect
guilty	jail	lonely

70. Review

zero	granite	armory	laundry
civil	scenery	uniform	business
medal	notice	convict	radiator
geyser	veteran	concrete	description
author	future	pattern	appearance

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

71

Write sentences using these groups of words. Be sure that you can spell all underlined words.

advise the woman
surprise the enemy
broil the beefsteak
produce the money

surround the place
ventilate the house
diminish the speed
respect the officer

72

Both my niece and my nephew have whooping-cough.

Multiplicand and multiplier are two terms used in multiplication.

niece
neph'ew
chorus

mul ti pli cand'
mul'ti pli er
cranberries

whoop'ing-cough
mul ti pli ca'tion
pineapples

73

The hostess introduced the popular lecturer. He delivered an interesting lecture.

host'ess
pop'u lar
sponge

in tro duced'
in'ter est ing
olives

lec'ture
lec'tur er
almond

74

The English retreated in the opposite direction.

I shall varnish the cabinet next Wednesday..

Eng'lish
di rec'tion
veranda

re treat'ed
var'nish
poplar

op'po site
cab'i net
mantle

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

75. Review

Opportunity

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in ;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

— MALONE.

Review the new words on page 25.

76

Learn to spell these words and use them in sentences. Notice how each word in the second and third columns is formed.

no'ti fy	no'ti fied	no'ti fy ing
pit'y	pit'ied	pit'y ing
ral'ly	ral'lied	ral'ly ing
sat'is fy	sat'is fied	sat'is fy ing
sup pliy'	sup plied'	sup pliy'ing

77

Indigo and vanilla are exports of Mexico.

In subtraction the subtrahend is taken from the minuend.

in'di go	sub trac'tion	ex'ports
va nil'la	sub'tra hend	min'u end
unless	borrow	thimble

78

Learn to spell the given names of all girls and boys in your class not learned in lesson 58.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

79

Learn to spell each word in the following list and find its meaning in the dictionary.

arouse	hesitate	interfere	resemble
baptize	incline	perspire	wrestle
evaporate	inquire	release	wrinkle

80. General Review

niece	advise	popular	introduce
nephew	vanilla	opposite	diminish
notify	respect	cabinet	surround
mantle	almonds	varnish	direction
thimble	lecture	supplied	minuend
exports	surprise	ventilate	subtraction

81

Some words which you have had in previous grades. Do not be satisfied until you can spell all of these words.

celery	separate	shoulder	accident
banana	column	janitor	sandwich
grocery	another	tailor	several
recite	biscuit	library	scissors
collar	history	diamond	burglar
pulley	absence	initials	tobacco
already	mucilage	fountain	visitor
muscles	carriage	medicine	practice

82

Write each word in lesson 79, adding the suffix, *ing*.
Remember your rule.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

83

al'ter	al'most	al'tar	al to geth'er
al'der	al'ways	al though'	al might'y
al'so	al read'y	al'ma nac	al'der man

In each of the above words how many *l*'s are there?

84

Tell what letter *ie* follows in each of these words. Learn to spell these words.

field	view	priest	siege
fierce	thief	friend	shield
chief	niece	piece	grief

85. Review

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light,
The year is dying in the night —
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new —
Ring, happy bells, across the snow ;
The year is going, let him go,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

— TENNYSON.

86

Tell what letter *ei* follows in these words. Learn to spell these words.

de ceive'	re ceipt'	con ceive'
ceil'ing	con ceit'	per ceive'
re ceive'	de ceit'	de ceit'ful

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

87

Notice what letter *ie* follows in each of these words and learn to spell the words.

mis'chief

pierce

re lieve'

re lief'

yield

be lieve'

fron'tier

shriek

be siege'

88

In these words *ei* is sounded like *a*.

their

rein

reign

weight

veil

weigh

vein

freight

sleigh

heir

skein

neighbor

89

Learn this rule.

ie and *ei*

Write *i* before *e*,
Except after *c*,
Or when sounded like *a*,
As in *neighbor* and *weigh*.

There are a few words like *seize*, *height*, *heifer*, and *neither* with *ei* which are exceptions to this rule. When you find such a word try to remember it.

90

Review lessons 84, 86, 87, and 88.

Write from memory the rule given in lesson 89.

[29]

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

91. Words Selected for Extra Drill

Some of these words you have had in previous grades. Use these words in spelling matches.

route	lawyer	celery	believe
razor	salary	oysters	volume
width	garage	suspect	history
choir	cellar	biscuit	muscles
mayor	faucet	equator	typhoid
acre	recite	library	disease
syrup	collar	measure	patient
metal	recess	promise	succeed
coffin	accept	banana	contain
height	column	plumber	alcohol
public	handle	receive	private
launch	saucer	already	absence

92

machine	sheriff	engineer	knowledge
grocery	anxious	mechanic	operation
peddler	surgeon	campaign	committee
citizen	separate	appetite	invitation
poultry	purchase	congress	occupation
cinders	quartet	majority	temperature
janitor	puncture	governor	legislature
plateau	criminal	election	government
grazing	gasoline	kerosene	foreigner
senator	magazine	hospital	petroleum
special	commence	cemetery	thermometer
session	dwelling	telephone	dictionary

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

93. Words Selected for Dictionary Study

Use these words in spelling matches.

aisle	crazy	hostile	contest
abroad	alley	district	proceed
wrench	vessel	century	curious
victim	auction	bamboo	challenge
razor	topic	accuse	advertise
pardon	society	canary	persuade
notice	exceed	deposit	ordinary
liquor	collect	further	necessary
juicy	servant	hygiene	luncheon
final	pension	weapon	gymnasium
enlist	install	encore	vertical

94. Words Having a Diphthong, Two Vowels Pronounced in One Syllable

<i>ea</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>io</i>	<i>ou</i>
ease	raid	na'tion	soul
ream	trail	no'tion	croup
rear	strain	pen'sion	bough
beach	de tain'	ques'tion	youth
preach	re main'	re la'tion	scour
streak	con tain'	re li'gion	source
breast	pra'rie	o pin'ion	course
hearse	ex plain'	men'tion	coun'ty
be neath'	re'tail	ex cur'sion	troub'le
jeal'ous	cer'tain	sit u a'tion	cour'age
breathe	main tain'	e lec'tion	doubt'ful

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

95

The audience was pleased with the excellent performance.
An immense boulder hid the entrance to the cave.

au'di ence	ex'cel lent	per form'ance
im mense'	bowl'der	en'trance
freckle	fashion	happen

96

The ordinary method of ventilation is to open the windows.
Most employers hire men of experience, if possible.

or'di na ry	meth'od	ven ti la'tion
em ploy'ers	ex pe'ri ence	pos'si ble
journey	errand	parrot

97

The judge showed good judgment in deciding the case.
A messenger delivered the telegram.

judge	case	mes'sen ger
judg'ment ¹	de cid'ing	tel'e gram
follow	radish	double

98

All pupils are entitled to a certificate.
I prefer to make my own preparations.
Justice demands that the innocent shall not suffer.

en ti'tled	pre fer'	jus'tice
cer tif'i cate	prep a ra'tions	in'no cent
willow	spotted	listen

¹ Judgment is sometimes spelled judge'ment.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

99

sus pi'cion	I have a <u>suspicion</u> that he is guilty.
re pub'lic	The people elect their officers in a <u>republic</u> .
pred'i cate	What is the <u>predicate</u> of the sentence?
rub'bish	Did you burn the <u>rubbish</u> in the back yard?
pur'pose	What is the <u>purpose</u> of your attending school?
om'e let	Mother made an <u>omelet</u> for breakfast.

100. General Review

Winter

The first snow came. How beautiful it was, falling so silently, all day long, all night long, on the mountains, on the meadows, on the roofs of the living, on the graves of the dead! All white save the river, that marked its course by a winding black line across the landscape.

— LONGFELLOW.

Review the new words on page 32.

101

Learn to spell these words and find the meaning of each word in your dictionary. Use each word in a sentence.

ca fé'	o'val	pi'lot	ho ri'zon
ca det'	di'a ry	la pel'	liv'er y
an'gle	lynch	va'por	cu'po la

102

With your teacher's help make a list of ten countries, states, or cities, and learn to spell each.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

103

I shall continue to follow his advice.

The delivery of the merchandise was delayed several hours.

con tin'ue

fol'low

ad vice'

de liv'er y

mer'chan dise

de layed'

calico

pickle

eaves

104

You will find the cambric on the long counter in Jones' department store.

The coroner had the corpse removed.

cam'bric

coun'ter

de part'ment

cor'o ner

corpse

re moved'

satchel

squeal

surely

105. Review

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right — as God gives us to see the right — let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Review the new words in lessons 101, 103, and 104.

106

The infant received a severe injury by the fall.

My partner in the folk-dance is very awkward.

in'fant

se vere'

in'ju ry

part'ner

folk'-dance

awk'ward

victory

shower

mirror

BOOK TWO—PART FOUR

107

Learn to spell these words.

en tire'ly	ob jec'tion	re spect'ful ly
ro ta'tion	rea'son a ble	dis in fect'ant
scarce'ly	sug ges'tion	rec om men da'tion

108

Find the suffix in each word in lesson 107. Tell whether the suffix is a vowel or consonant suffix, and give the rule for adding the suffix.

Make a list of ten words, each having a suffix.

109

Review lesson 41. Give the rule for adding the vowel suffix in the words of lesson 41.

Exceptions to This Rule

(1) *x, y, and w* are never doubled.

box	o bey'	blow	sow	en joy'
boxed	o beyed'	blow'ing	sow'ing	en joy'a ble

(2) The final consonant is not doubled in words of more than one syllable unless the accent is on the *last* syllable.

lev'el	lis'ten	mo'tor	la'bor
lev'eled	lis'tened	mo'tored	la'bor ing

Find other words that do not double the final consonant.

110. Review

Have a spelling match, reviewing pages 8-15.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

111

The inventor occupies a modern residence in the suburbs of the city.

in ven'tor

mod'ern

cit'y

oc'cu pies

res'i dence

sub'urbs

vinegar

favorite

visitor

112

The invalid was unable to retain the nourishment necessary to restore him to health.

in've lid

re tain'

re store'

un a'ble

nec'es sa ry

nour'ish ment

actual

vacation

baggage

113

Saliva aids digestion.

You are losing your parcel.

Was there a large attendance at the matinée?

sa li'va

los'ing

mat i néé'

di ges'tion

par'cel

at tend'ance

spoonful

shallow

cabbage

114

In union there is strength.

A terrible cyclone swept over the city.

How do you find the area of a triangle?

un'ion

cy'clone

a're a

strength

ter'ri ble

tri'an gle

stable

shiver

steeple

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

115

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
We may give good advice, but we can not give conduct.
Do not do that which you would not have known.
If you do what you should not, you must hear what you
would not.

— *Sayings of Benjamin Franklin.*

116

Some exceptions to the rules for adding suffixes.

(1) Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* before *a* and *o* to keep the *c* and *g* soft.

change able service able manage able courageous

(2) The final *e* is necessary in *singeing* and *dyeing* to distinguish them from *singing* and *dying*.

(3) We do not drop the final *e* in *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing*, nor in *agreeing*, *agreeable*, and *freeing*.

Study these exceptions very carefully.

aw ful du ly tru ly whol ly wis dom

117

Add a vowel suffix to each of these words.

strip

hop

plan

stripe

hope

plane

Learn to spell all words given as exceptions in lesson 116.

118

With your teacher's help make a list of ten words used in your arithmetic work, and learn to spell each word.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

119

Never bandage a bruise too tightly.

Do you intend to decorate the ceiling?

There is an exhibition of paintings at the art gallery.

bruise

ceil'ing

gal'ler y

band'age

dec'o rate

ex hi bi'tion

potatoes

practice

prisoner

120

A happy song the east wind sings,

There's pleasure in the thought it brings;

It tells of cities great and fair,

Of *memories* still clinging there;

It promises a fair, glad day

As it passes on its unseen way.

— ANONYMOUS.

121

Write sentences using these groups of words. Be sure that you can spell all underlined words.

baste the ruffle

discovered electricity

grease the gridiron

remedy for malaria

limit the expense

postpone the burial

122

The pastor of our church seldom makes a long prayer.

I shall attempt to complete my composition to-day.

pas'tor

sel'dom

prayer

at tempt'

com plete'

com po si'tion

surface

spirit

croquet

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

123–124. Words Selected for Extra Drill

Use these words in a spelling match.

medal	lecture	mischief	creamery
zero	varnish	possible	evaporate
census	cabinet	deciding	suspicion
notice	baptize	telegram	reasonable
advice	release	innocent	necessary
injury	wrestle	inventor	attendance
occupy	believe	suburbs	certificate
parcel	jealous	perspire	excursion
annual	courage	excellent	merchandise
cereals	laundry	ordinary	situation
scenery	business	judgment	permission
popular	radiator	ventilate	ventilation

125–126. Some New Words to be Learned

Use your dictionary.

brow	gland	plump	cred'it
joist	plumb	fe'ver	hoarse
pawn	clutch	mor'al	o'ri ole
rare	grange	cu'bic	stretch
pore	hymn	tru'ly	brok'er
yolk	prince	vot'er	stin'gy
plod	range	ped'al	toi'let
film	skull	bos'om	stu'pid
dense	waltz	lock'er	cen'tral
pulse	tomb	ful fil'	blun'der

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

127

In previous lessons you have learned how to make words by adding suffixes. Study these words:

<i>a</i> way	<i>un</i> cork	<i>out</i> do	<i>over</i> load
<i>a</i> foot	<i>un</i> kind	<i>out</i> grow	<i>over</i> look

In the first column a letter has been placed before each word.

In the second column a syllable has been placed before each word.

In the third and fourth columns a word has been placed before each word.

These letters, syllables, and words are called *prefixes*.

128

The prefix *a* means *on*, *at*, or *in*.

Write these words using the prefix *a* with each word and then tell what each word means.

foot	long	bed	side
fire	way	head	ground

Make a list of other words having the prefix *a*.

129

The prefix *un* means *not*.

Write these words using the prefix *un* with each word and then tell what each word means.

happy	roll	hitch	cover
true	load	tie	able

Make a list of other words having the prefix *un*.

130

Make a list of ten words used in your language work, and learn to spell each word.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

131

There is a railing around the reservoir.
Have you a good recipe for making a poultice?
The secretary records the minutes of the meeting.

rail'ing	rec'i pe	re cords'
res'er voir	poul'tice	sec're ta ry
studied	postage	skipped

132

Did the weapon explode? The wreath withered quickly.
The widow has our sympathy.

weap'on	wreath	wid'ow
ex plode'	with'ered	sym'pa thy
violin	position	shopping

133

His fall on the icy walk proved fatal.
Some collectors receive a percentage.
Those cargoes are bound for European countries.

fa'tal	col lec'tor	car'go
proved	per cent'age	Eu ro pe'an
thief	beginning	cucumber

134

cat'a log	wor'ship	East'er
cal'en dar	quar'an tine	Chris'tian
Jew	Cath'o lic	Prot'es tant

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

135. Review

fatal	clutch	catalog	collector
pedal	recipe	worship	reservoir
hymn	cargo	poultice	calendar
grange	weapon	secretary	percentage
widow	records	sympathy	quarantine

136. Prefixes

The prefix *in* (*im*) means *not*.

The prefix *dis* means *not*.

The prefix *out* means *beyond, more than*.

The prefix *mis* means *wrong or wrongly*.

The prefix *over* means *above or too much*.

137

Use one of the prefixes given in lesson 136 with each of these words.
Explain the meaning of the word formed.

obey	sane	throw	spell
flow	take	honor	hang
please	ride	distinct	number
load	work	continue	perfect

138

Arrange these words alphabetically. Learn to spell the words.

sense	savage	scarce	sapling
scent	silent	serpent	similar
silo	scrawl	scorn	signature
scowl	saloon	skeleton	saleratus

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

Words to be Learned

139

rath'er
de sire'
vic'tim
lath'er
em'pire
bowl'der
joy'ful
na'ture
re'gion
saw'ing
yon'der
in vest'

140

re pent'
wan'der
mo'ment
ex cept'
mad'am
pas'try
va lise'
al'cove
ed'i tor
rea'son
hu'man
au'burn

141

this'tle
pub'lish
con sent'
di vorce'
part'ner
stabbed
ob serve'
stor'age
as'phalt
den'tist
laun'der
per haps'

142

dis turb'
leop'ard
pre tend'
smoth'er
styl'ish
tri'umph
e las'tic
com'i cal
nat'ur al
slav'er y
tim'o thy
vi'o lent

143

grad'u al
spec'i fy
vi'a duct
cit'i zen
su'i cide
gen'u ine
ver'ti cal
rel'a tive
nos'trils
huck'ster
mod'er ate
muf'fins

144

reg'is ter
oint'ment
mus'cu lar
com plain'
gen'er ous
quan'ti ty
speck'led
re li'a ble
hand'i cap
fre'quent
con sid'er
mort'gage

145

with'ered
fa mil'iar
hu'mor ous
mos qui'to
oc curred'
op'er a tor
mag a zine'
lic'o rice
fem'i nine
en vel'op
re duc'tion
prac'ti cal

146

tem'per ance
ven'ti la tor
re mark'a ble
grat'i tude
ma chin'er y
per fum'er y
in sur'ance
mis'er a ble
sub'sti tute
trib'u ta ry
mas'cu line
gran'u lat ed

TO THE TEACHER: Use the eight lessons on this page for alphabetical lists, dictionary study, use of words in sentences, and spelling matches.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

147

Each of these words has a doubled consonant. Learn to spell each word.

plat'ter	diz'zy	shud'der	hur'ri cane
der'rick	her'ring	mam'moth	im pos'si ble
des sert'	of fense'	mar'riage	in tel'li gent
com mand'	sup port'	oc ca'sion	pro ces'sion

148

Who broke the electric light bulb?

Do you know how to prepare the salad?

He called for a volunteer with a good education.

bulb	sal'ad	vol un teer'
e lec'tric	pre pare'	ed u ca'tion
weather	stomach	pudding

149

Most boys rejoice in putting away their knickerbockers for their first long trousers.

The picket secured important information about the position of the enemy.

re joice'	trou'sers	knick'er bock ers
pick'et	im por'tant	in for ma'tion
whether	dessert	omitted

150. Review

Have a spelling match, reviewing pages 16-24.

Write fifteen abbreviations. Give the word for which each abbreviation stands.

See page 93, Practical Spelling Lessons, Book One.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

151

Yes, indeed! The musician gave an enjoyable program.
Use turpentine to remove the paint from your gingham
dress, or it will be ruined.

in deed'	mu si'cian	pro'gram
tur'pen tine	ging'ham	ru'ined
circular	slippery	business

152

He was obliged to take an oath that he would be obedient.
My comrade lost his balance and fell backward.

o bliged'	oath	o be'di ent
com'rade	bal'ance	back'ward
weapon	reservoir	poultice

153

The two clubs were urged to unite in the celebration.
Fashionable people sometimes adopt extravagant styles.

urged	fash'ion a ble	a dopt'
cel e bra'tion	ex trav'a gant	styles
occurred	machinery	generous

154

The capture of the battery by the squad was very clever
work and deserves praise.

cap'ture	bat'ter y	squad
clev'er	de serves'	praise

In a spelling match, review pages 25-30.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

155. Review

The bluebird builds a well-formed nest of rootlets and grasses, and from three to five pale blue eggs are laid in it.

Both birds take turns sitting on the eggs, which hatch in less than two weeks. The young remain in the nest about two weeks longer; and for some time after they have left the nest, they are fed in the trees by their parents.

156

I sincerely hope your personal application will bring you success. Your ability is above the average.

sin cere'ly	suc cess'	a bil'i ty
per'son al	ap pli ca'tion	av'er age
musician	program	education

157

I shall insert the notice in a local paper.

New York state leads in wealth and population.

What is the breadth of that piece of carpeting?

in sert'	wealth	breadth
lo'cal	pop u la'tion	car'pet ing
citizen	complain	mortgage

158

Who will furnish lodging for the pauper?

The customer insisted on having that particular garment.

fur'nish	lodg'ing	pau'per
cus'tom er	in sist'ed	par tic'u lar

In a spelling match, review pages 31-36.

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

159

reel	breeze	roost	an'gel
weep	beech	proof	la'bel
reed	loose	sham poo'	jew'el

160. General Review

local	program	sincerely	procession
salad	average	personal	musician
oath	lodging	marriage	celebration
furnish	success	particular	extravagant
derrick	obliged	turpentine	application
electric	obedient	education	population

161

Are you qualified to fill the vacancy?

The orphan is fortunate in securing a good home.

The corporation will increase the size of its factory.

qual'i fied	or'phan	in crease'
va'can cy	for'tu nate	cor po ra'tion
oath	obedient	obliged

162

The witness came after the court had opened.

We have a tennis court in our yard.

Without a thorough knowledge of the subject you cannot expect to succeed.

court	wit'ness	thor'ough
ten'nis	with out'	knowl'edge

In a spelling match, review pages 37-42.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

163

The daffodils were arranged in a very attractive bouquet.
We attend a place of amusement to be entertained.

daf'fo dils	bou quet'	a muse'ment
ar ranged'	at trac'tive	en ter tained'
celebration	fashionable	extravagant

164

Powder caused the explosion.

The milliner sewed a lining in my hat.

There is a great variety of vegetables in the market.

pow'der	mil'li ner	va ri'e ty
ex plo'sion	lin'ing	veg'e ta bles
success	average	personal

165

truth'ful	dread'ful	set'tle	ter'ri ble
cheer'ful	suc cess'ful	med'dle	suit'a ble
faith'ful	beau'ti ful	sen'si ble	syl'la ble
peace'ful	re spect'ful	strug'gle	val'u a ble

166

Who invented the telegraph?

Pluck that white peony for me.

The crockery and porcelain are in the cupboard.

in vent'ed	pluck	crock'er y
tel'e graph	pe'o ny	por'ce lain

In a spelling match, review pages 43-48.

[48]

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

167

No one likes an impudent, impolite boy.
The fire in the partition caused a panic.
The officer will not allow you to obstruct the walk.

im'pu dent	pan'ic	al low'
im po lite'	par ti'tion	ob struct'
vacancy	increase	obliged

168

There was a collision of the two locomotive engines.
The soldiers bravely defended the town, but were
defeated and finally surrendered.

col li'sion	de fend'ed	fi'nal ly
lo co mo'tive	de feat'ed	sur ren'dered
marriage	musician	success

169

Suddenly the boy jumped from the pier and turned a
somersault before striking the water.

Estimate the cost of the material for the curtain.

sud'den ly	pier	som'er sault
es'ti mate	ma te'ri al	cur'tain
obedient	electric	furnish

170

The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of States, none can sever,
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever !

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

171. Terms Used in Language and Geography

phrase	prop'er	reef	ter'ri to ry
plu'ral	quo ta'tion	wharf	boun'da ry
ti'tle	ad'jec tive	ra vine'	par'al lel
tense	par'a graph	mois'ture	junc'tion
clause	al'pha bet	al'ti tude	man u fac'to ry

172. Fruits, Vegetables, and Foods

broth	lob'ster	let'tuce	a'pri cot
tur'tle	prunes	sar dines'	mack'er el
mut'ton	rhu'barb	sau'sage	as par'a gus
perch	spin'ach	sir'loin	mush'rooms
cit'ron	pars'nip	liv'er	cin'na mon

173. Things to be Bought at a Store

yeast	scythe	qui'nine	o'ver alls
valve	screen	bu'reau	pet'ti coat
pli'ers	screws	cush'ion	pho'to graph
pin'cers	wreath	al'co hol	pho'no graph
mus'lin	muf'fler	cam'e ra	re frig'er a tor

174. Words Having a Doubled Consonant

mar'ry	jol'ly	crip'ple	at ten'tion
chil'ly	strug'gle	Sab'bath	ap'pe tite
whol'ly	sup pose'	bliz'zard	pas'sen ger
ves'sel	mil'lion	ac count'	u-su al ly

BOOK TWO — PART FOUR

Words Selected for Extra Drill

weep	wreath	usually	program
diary	grease	suicide	receipt
niece	trowel	average	hygiene
medal	nephew	certain	account
loose	remedy	vacancy	surgeon
hymn	notice	succeed	asphalt
fever	phrase	believe	cushion
pedal	orphan	invalid	sirloin
rural	salary	partner	deceive
widow	parcel	vanilla	lettuce
truly	valise	citizen	cyclone
salad	tenant	relieve	senator
width	wealth	variety	plateau
yeast	trouble	success	prairie
aisle	vessel	typhoid	deserve
youth	weapon	storage	scenery
waltz	victim	bouquet	popular
wharf	collect	viaduct	horizon
wedge	volume	college	genuine
model	already	servant	dessert
advice	auction	curtain	possess
fulfil	bureau	patient	grazing
wrench	regular	rhubarb	furnish
garage	society	pension	disease
lawyer	ceiling	century	marriage

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Words Selected for Extra Drill

surprise	material	secretary	improvement
personal	governor	municipal	reasonable
junction	poultice	knowledge	suggestion
business	radiator	vegetable	occupation
delivery	persuade	tributary	particular
neighbor	triangle	suspicion	permission
relative	shipping	paragraph	restaurant
vertical	campaign	quotation	government
traveler	election	territory	forgetting
possible	dynamite	vaccinate	population
wherever	cemetery	situation	procession
telegram	mortgage	partition	appearance
sympathy	innocent	reservoir	difference
occurred	familiar	ninetieth	engagement
expense	ordinary	telephone	attendance
scaffold	creamery	sincerely	merchandise
operator	moisture	passenger	ventilation
gasoline	parallel	residence	thermometer
boundary	religion	necessary	nourishment
calendar	mechanic	machinery	temperature
drainage	purchase	foreigner	mountainous
elevator	magazine	amusement	refrigerator
occasion	republic	collector	superintendent
musician	envelope	gymnasium	electricity
kerosene	committee	altogether	recommendation

PART FIVE

Address at Gettysburg

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here ; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion ; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain ; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom ; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth !

— LINCOLN.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

ONE HUNDRED TROUBLESOME WORDS

This is a list of common but troublesome words which you have had in previous grades. Do not be satisfied until you can spell all of these words.

which	there	blue	laid	instead
used	once	every	they	minute
does	piece	none	week	break
hear	aunt	ache	too	whole
ready	don't	sugar	said	almost
build	would	done	field	friend
says	could	sure	strait	coast
tired	should	wear	been	thought
buy	color	to	write	country
cost	just	among	two	enough
wrote	much	dear	tear	doctor
uncle	very	knew	early	coming
pencil	raise	though	half	through
their	truly	read	often	straight
know	until	fell	shoes	answer
forty	many	some	please	writing
fifty	where	here	since	having
any	can't	busy	heard	to-night
easy	seems	feel	lose	to-morrow
again	hour	guess	lost	beginning

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

1-5. Review Words — Spelling Matches

You learned to spell in previous grades the words on this page and pages 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 81, 86. Do not be satisfied until you can spell every word.

braid	accept	against	separate
odor	except	holiday	useful
guest	halves	bargain	cupfuls
cosy	humane	journey	beneath
bury	human	to-morrow	earnest
view	built	caution	Ernest
deaf	twelve	hydrant	hurrying
piece	twelfth	initials	hurried
idle	vanilla	haven	worrying
pour	taxicab	heaven	inning
thief	booth	success	support
dies	bilious	lettuce	introduce
holy	four	copied	usually
wholly	fourteen	dying	surgeon
launch	fourth	bruise	kerosene
broil	forty	balance	account
meant	pansy	source	accurate
coast	laugh	allow	baggage
nine	onion	dinner	wherever
ninth	union	dried	ceiling
ninety	choir	drying	barrel
nineteen	mourn	mammoth	carried
hammock	awning	nervous	carrying
<i>question</i>	poison	mustard	agreeable

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

6

Pronounce, spell, and use these words in sentences.

lath	bath	breath	wreath	cloth
lathe	bathe	breathe	wreathe	clothe

7

Double the final consonant and add *ing*, *er*, or *ed* to these words.

begin	cut	drop	rub	stop
bed	dig	fit	run	step
blot	drag	get	sit	stir
blur	drip	hit	sin	swim

8

Write a short word or group of words for each of the following.

conceal	conclusion	announce	locality
intimate	laborious	punctual	beverage

9

Pronounce so distinctly that the last syllable may be heard.

odor	clamor	fervor	carom
parlor	horror	clangor	fathom
favor	liquor	corridor	transom
valor	vigor	endeavor	poison

10. Review

bathe	beginning	breathe	blurred
odor	corridor	conceal	liquor
stirred	announce	dragged	clothe
punctual	running	horror	poison

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

11

Copy the sentences, filling the blanks with words selected from the list. Use the remaining words in sentences. Pronounce distinctly and learn to spell all of the words.

ac cept'	af fect'	hu'măñ	el'i gi ble
ex cept'	ef fect'	hu māñe'	il lĕg'i ble
a dapt'	con'science	des'ert	il le'gal
a dopt'	con'scious	des sert'	

I — the gift. A man can — himself to circumstances. He was not — of his error. What — has heat upon iron? Encourage the — treatment of animals. His handwriting is —. The Arab can find his way across the —.

12

Drop the final *e* and add *ing* or *ed* to each word in this lesson. Use in sentences the words formed. What spelling rule is applied?

bare	gripe	mope	robe	stripe
cane	lope	pine	scare	wade
dine	hope	plane	shame	scrape
rage	mate	ride	spare	stare

13

Double the final consonant and add *ing* or *ed* to each word in this lesson. What spelling rule is applied?

bar	grip	mop	rob	strip
can	lop	pin	scar	wad
din	hop	plan	sham	scrap
rag	mat	rid	spar	star

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

14

Clean means unsoiled, and pure means not contaminated or not mixed with other things. We speak of the cleanliness of clothing, the purity of food or of the soul or mind. To renovate is to cleanse thoroughly.

clean'ly (klēn') pur'i fī un a dul'ter āt ed

15. Review

scared	denial	conscious	hoping
eligible	purity	refusal	hopeful
dining	thorough	griped	rehearsal
recital	illegal	except	humane
affect	sparing	removal	riding
conscience	proposal	cleanse	acquittal

16

angle	color	dairy	drop	either
angel	collar	diary	droop	ether
later	lose	of	once	weather
latter	loose	off	ounce	whether

In this lesson and the following lesson the words of each group are frequently confused. Consult your dictionary and use each word in a sentence.

17

statue	surely	trial	though	through
stature	surly	trail	thought	thorough
loathe	bacon	there	proceed	empire
loathe	beacon	their	precede	umpire

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

18-22. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

bath	calico	biscuit	mattress
bathe	author	circuit	hardware
habit	inventor	conduit	interest
among	volume	variety	vegetable
lodge	column	veteran	although
ankle	wealth	jealous	bedstead
cellar	fifth	dying	vineyard
cattle	fifteen	dyeing	awkward
weigh	vessel	suicide	blossom
neigh	stairs	remedy	common
gnaw	closet	experience	druggist
wharf	cottage	possess	occasion
yacht	parcel	memory	entrance
rainy	record	because	daughter
cocoa	awning	receive	moderate
dough	radish	salary	burglar
cough	almost	island	chimneys
bowl	blouse	muscles	instead
chief	coffee	dangerous	hundred
depth	shrink	leather	welcome
height	cries	occupy	weather
flight	cried	borrow	whether
satin	crying	sausage	gingham
effort	pearl	cushion	furniture
route	mirror	garbage	creamery

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

23

Copy the sentences, filling the blanks with words selected from the list. Use the remaining words in sentences. Pronounce distinctly and learn to spell all the words.

choose	im pos'si ble	pop'u lous	cho'ral
chose	im pass'a ble	pop'u lace	cor'al
			cor'ral
de'cent	par'tial ly	sē'ri al	
de scent'	par tial'i ty	cē're al	

He —— the right course. The building is —— completed. The —— from the peak was dangerous. The king feared an uprising of the ——. The army found the roads ——. Wheat is a ——. The cattle were driven into a ——.

24

Copy these words and after each write a word of opposite meaning (an antonym).

hu'mid	ad ver'si ty	cour ag'eous	haugh'ty
ac tiv'i ty	trag'e dy	scar'ci ty	debt'or

25. Review

whether	collar	loose	populous
through	statute	color	scarcity
cereal	choose	angle	partially
debtor	tragedy	decent	courageous

26-27

Your teacher will assist you in making a list of the names of all pupils in your class. Learn to spell these names.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

28. Words Ending in *al*

mutual	external	revival	approval
recital	paternal	terminal	acquittal
rental	fraternal	punctual	maternal
spiral	interval	rehearsal	oriental
denial	refusal	removal	proposal

29

These words come from the Latin *mit*, *miss*, meaning to send or let go. Admittance usually means entrance or permission to enter some place. We see the sign, "No Admittance." We use admission in these senses: admission to a club, church, or fraternity; the price of admission, admission of error.

Consult the list of prefixes on page 140 or the dictionary, and use these words in sentences.

dismissal	intermission	submission
omission	transmission	remittance
	missionary	

30. General Review

breathe	poison	horror	clothe
conceal	accurate	forty	color
liquor	whether	refusal	scared
denial	cereal	partially	loose
stirred	stature	running	eligible
through	conscious	thorough	scarcity
beginning	proposal	conscience	acquittal
variety	among	instead	welcome

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

31

The prefix *dis* means *apart* or *not*.

In the following words there are two *s*'s because *dis* is prefixed to a syllable beginning with *s*.

dis sect	dis solve	dis sent	dis solute
dis similar	dis sipate	dis sension	dis suade
dis satisfaction			

32

Prefix *dis* to these words. Note that the *s* is not doubled.

place	agree	approve	appear
obey	engage	appoint	honest

Use in sentences the words formed.

33. Pronunciation Drill

bou quet' (bōō kā')	elm (one syllable)	gri'my
cour'te ous (kûr'tē ūs)	film (one syllable)	um'pire
cleanse (klěnz)	neg li gée' (zhā)	la'va
height (hit)	cel'lo (chēl'ō)	dra'ma

34

These words are derived from the Latin root *vide* or *vise*, which means to see. Define or use.

pro vide'	pro vi'sion	re vise'	re vi'sion
prov'i dence	vis'u al	vis'i ble	vis'i tor
su per vi'sor	su per vi'sion	ev'i dence	vis'age

35

Have a spelling match between the boys and girls, or challenge another class. Use the words on pages 56 and 60.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

36-40. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

clean	example	finally	difference
joint	faucet	measles	conductor
ready	toward	hospital	expensive
sprain	florist	library	radiator
spread	surely	promise	majority
pause	notice	scissors	passenger
yeast	advise	partner	marriage
salad	advice	college	necessary
width	safety	scenery	property
pledge	cripple	familiar	foreman
liquid	passage	foreign	principal
mayor	garage	regular	principle
parlor	courage	relative	pineapple
fasten	breadth	nothing	excavate
fashion	readily	bureau	lemonade
smooth	double	nickel	governor
linen	olives	during	government
trial	heroes	flannel	dictionary
fuel	freight	village	business
fairy	wreath	parasol	mucilage
ferry	truly	delivery	handsome
once	berries	cabbage	frightened
ounce	bury	disease	language
ought	buried	search	vaccinate
melon	hearse	question	commence

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

41. Review

dissolve	height	disagree	dissent
disobey	jealous	inventor	visual
visitor	coffee	sausage	dissect
provision	visible	vegetable	courteous
disappoint	bouquet	disapprove	dissatisfaction

42

In learning to spell troublesome words it is often helpful to associate them, for example: The *ambassador* is an *author* and also an *editor* of a magazine which has many *contributors*. The *conqueror* left few *survivors*.

The names of these officials end in *or*.

mayor	juror	emperor	supervisor
councilor	jailor	governor	legislator

But these end in *er*.

treasurer coroner

43

Why are these words often misspelled? Study the list carefully.

al'ley	spear	for mer ly	peas ant	se ries
al ly'	sphere	for mal ly	pheasant	se ri ous

44

These words are derived from the Latin root *scribe* or *script*, which means to write. Be able to define or use.

in scribe	in scrip tion	de scrip tion	post script
sub scribe	sub scrip tion	pre scrip tion	man u script
scrib ble	Script ure	sub scriber	

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

45

Use these words in sentences.

aged	blessed	learned	aye (i)
a'ged	bless'ed	learn'ed	aye (ä)
lightning	quite	rhyme	e clipse'
lightening	qui et	rhythm	el lipse'

46. Review

sphere	juror	ally	serious
series	quiet	mayor	eclipse
governor	rhyme	delivery	formerly
lightning	coroner	truly	legislator
treasurer	disease	hospital	familiar
description	emperor	business	prescription

47

Double the final consonant and add *ing*, *er*, *ed*, or *en* to these words.

wed	whip	grin	ship	occur'
win	wrap	grip	skip	prefer'
trip	skin	knot	skim	refer'
sob	shop	quit	scrub	forget'
mob	grab	spin	omit	forgot'

48

Study these words very carefully. Notice the endings.

pew	bough	pen'cil	la goon'
cur'few	bor'ough	sten'cil	mon soon'
tu reen'	ca ress'	car toon'	bru net'
can teen'	har'ass	ma roon'	quar tet'

Brunet and *quartet* are also spelled *ette*.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

49

We speak of a cavity in a tooth, the cavity of the skull, and of a cavern in the mountains. A crevice or fissure is a narrow crack. We speak of a crevice in the wall and a fissure in the earth. A chasm or gorge is very much wider and deeper than a fissure.

50

Study the last syllables carefully. The contrast between the words will help you to remember them.

<i>di vis or</i>	<i>mul ti pli er</i>	<i>pro pri e tor</i>	<i>man u fact ur er</i>
<i>sail or</i>	<i>mar i ner</i>	<i>in ven tor</i>	<i>dis cov er er</i>
<i>con sign or</i>	<i>de sign er</i>	<i>cap tor</i>	<i>pris on er</i>

51. Review

pencil	lagoon	wrapped	fissure
cartoon	preferred	designer	scrubbed
omitted	divisor	garage	florist
cavity	occurring	majority	necessary
forgotten	crevice	college	dictionary
proprietor	discovery	radiator	manufacturer

52

Why are these words often misspelled? Learn to pronounce them distinctly. Study their meaning, and use in sentences.

ad di tion	du ly	fu ry	em i gra tion
e di tion	dul ly	fur ry	im mi gra tion
	sculp ture	sculp tor	

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

53-57. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

tongue	violent	wrapper	forcible
suffer	swallow	machine	forehead
quite	rabbit	grateful	tomatoes
quiet	history	creditor	insurance
view	storage	knowledge	dynamite
syrup	nephew	general	cranberry
Easter	enough	careless	excursion
robber	explain	carriage	reasonable
eighth	captain	connect	wristband
kneel	countries	grocery	primaries
ache	thought	umbrella	instrument
daily	though	veranda	beginning
dairy	through	opposite	attendance
deaf	breathe	operator	judgment
sorry	breath	bouquet	machinery
friend	victory	diamond	telephone
growth	marrow	squirrel	hammock
cotton	valleys	drowned	manufactory
noisy	spinach	forenoon	innocent
muslin	woolen	afternoon	therefore
their	croquet	strength	appearance
there	ribbon	potatoes	carpeting
thirsty	parrot	poultry	happiness
thirteen	peanut	accident	handkerchi
thirty	trolley	patient	messenger

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

58. Words Ending in *or* and *er*

Or and *er* are suffixes meaning *one who* or *that which*. As a rule the short, common words have the *er* ending; for example, *writer*, *barber*, *player*, etc. There are some exceptions, such as *actor*, *jailor*, *sailor*, *taylor*.

Annex *or* to these words. Find the meaning of the words thus formed and learn to spell them.

It will help you in spelling these words to remember that the ending *itor* is common, and that very few words end in *iter*.

audit	credit	visit	solicit
edit	exhibit	deposit	suit
competitor	janitor		traitor

59–60

Drop final *e* and annex *or* to these words. Learn to spell and use the words. Many words end in *ator*; few in *ater*.

dictate	regulate	educate	operate
imitate	ventilate	denominate	evaporate
speculate	legislate	numerate	decorate
create	radiate	mediate	elevate
spectator	aviator	insulator	conspirator
incubator	orator	administrator	senator

61

Annex *or* to these words. Learn to spell and use. Many words end in *ctor*; few in *cter*.

protect	collect	inspect	conduct
reflect	prospect	instruct	contract
direct	elect	abduct	act
doctor	victor	factor	benefactor

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

62. Review

Review the lessons on page 69. Remember the common endings, — *itor, ator, ctor*. Review lesson 52, page 67.

63

A foreigner living in our country is an alien until he is made a citizen.

In an election majority means more than half of all the votes cast. Plurality means more votes than any other one candidate receives. A plurality is not necessarily a majority.

e lec tor al col lege cam paign'

64

Words beginning with *en* or *in* are troublesome. A few are spelled either way. In this list *in* is preferred.

in quire'	in sure'	in close'	in dorse'
in qui'ry	in sur'ance	in clos'ure	in clude'
in dorse'ment	in dors'er	in clu'sive	

65

These words begin with *en* or *em*. Pronounce distinctly. Use *in* sentences.

em ploy'	en large'	en tire'	en cour'age
en gage'	em brace'	en joy'	en thus'i asm
en roll'	en croach'	en force'	en deav'or
en list'	en cum'ber	en coun'ter	en dur'ance

66

Have a spelling match, selecting the words from page 68. Do not be satisfied until you can spell every word on this page.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

67

Review the rule which you have learned for doubling the final consonant when adding a vowel suffix.

Explain why the final consonant was not doubled in forming the words in this and the following lesson.

EXAMPLE: — la'bel + ed = labeled. load + ing = loading.

lev'el ing	meet'ing	col'ored	load'ed
of'fer ing	toil'ing	gath'ered	leaped
mod'el ing	tour'ing	vis'it ed	groaned

68

suf'fer ing	hon'ored	broad'en	ac cept'ed
mer'it ing	of'fered	length'en	re cord'ed
li'bel ing	gal'loped	straight'en	be decked'

69

In an argument or debate some question is discussed. A debate is orderly or it becomes a mere wrangle. The debaters may dispute or may contradict each other's statements in the course of their argument. To dispute implies more feeling than to disagree or differ.

70. General Review

pencil	endurance	elevator	college
omitted	delivery	serious	insurance
forgotten	familiar	hospital	coroner
preferred	depositor	inquiry	creditor
governor	designer	necessary	inclosure
lightning	treasurer	proprietor	dictionary

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

71-75. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

shears	between	pattern	something
wring	autumn	patient	residence
circle	refusal	partition	photograph
crutch	repeat	magazine	brakeman
wagon	special	parallel	mountainous
gallon	oblige	religion	refrigerator
good-by	awful	operation	comparative
gray	bicycle	cousin	comparison
mouth	stationary	shoulder	impossible
whose	stationery	already	celebration
cloth	coward	cannon	millinery
clothe	actual	favorite	ointment
clothes	eleven	exercise	material
clothing	length	sweater	cemetery
office	chorus	position	employer
lease	choice	catalog	forbidden
obey	choose	trophy	Christmas
picnic	chose	witness	application
pickle	easily	injury	arrested
sleigh	remain	inquire	campaign
collar	sponge	election	boundary
color	violin	cashier	audience
dollar	violet	horizon	explosion
speak	scream	gather	Delaware
pencil	waffle	together	mackerel

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

76

Nice and *lovely* are frequently misused. Consult an unabridged dictionary for their exact meaning. Make a list of adjectives to be used in their place.

Attractive may refer to manners and personality as well as to appearance. Captivating and fascinating express greater attractiveness. We speak of a beautiful woman, a handsome man, or a pretty child. Beautiful is used to describe a wide range of objects. Lovely means inspiring love or warm admiration. We should not say a lovely hat, ride, lunch, time, etc.

at trac'tion

love'li ness

beau'ty

77-78

bake	cure	guide	desire	love
bathe	come	cause	excuse	like
bite	divide	joke	excite	dance
believe	hope	judge	induce	drive

In this and the following lesson make as many words as you can from each word by adding suffixes (*ing*, *er*, *ed*, *able*, *ance*, *age*, *y*, *ful*, *less*, *ment*, *ly*).

Drop final e before a vowel suffix.

Retain final e before a consonant suffix.

EXAMPLE: — *use*, *using*, *usage*, *useful*.

79

move	praise	value	practice	confuse
hate	injure	noise	observe	reduce
shape	confine	settle	manage	receive
please	commence	endure	unite	secure

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

80

Pronounce carefully by syllables. An extra syllable is often incorrectly placed in these words.

drowned	ath let'ics	cas'ū al ty	elm
at tacked'	pre ven'tive	ac com'pan ist	film

These words are very often mispronounced.

part'ner	um brel'la	arc'tic (ark)
quote (kwote)	per spi ra'tion	ser'geant (sär'jent)

81. Frequently Mispronounced

ab dō'men	dā'ta	ōn'yx
ar'chī tect (ar'ki)	dé bris' (dā brē')	kiln (kil)
bron chī'tis (ki)	dī plō'ma	pā'tri ot
con tract'or	de tē'ri o rate	pēr cāle'

82

Copy these words. Underline the last syllable of each and pronounce distinctly. After each word write a synonym.

e quiv'a lent	ex'cel lent	au'di ence
tran'sient (shent)	per'ma nent	

Drop *ce* and annex *tial* to these words.

in'flu ence	res'i dence
-------------	-------------

83. Troublesome Endings

anger	pillar	murmur	villain'
cedar	martyr	indict	chieftain
peddler	satyr	accompanist	ruffian

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

84. Review

using	curable	audience	forceful
forcible	influence	security	arrested
cashier	believing	excusable	bathing
guidance	injurious	attractive	casualty
umbrella	athletics	desirable	fascinating
contractor	noticeable	excellent	residence
architect	appearance	management	perspiration
boundary	comparative	comparison	refrigerator

85

com'merce	We speak of the commerce between nations or states: of the traffic on a street, and of the trade which a merchant has.
traf'fic	
trade	
pol'i cy	We speak of a man's policy in business, meaning his method or skill in business. A policy is a contract for insurance.
cred'i tor	One to whom money is due.
debt'or	One who owes a debt.
dis'count	An allowance for prompt or cash payment.
pay ee'	A person to whom money is paid.
mak'er	One who signs a promise to pay.

86

The letters *w*, *x*, *y*, and *h* are never doubled.

rowed	boxed	af fixed'	pay ing
flowed	taxed	re lax'd'	stay ing
showed	waxed	hur rahed'	hay ing

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

87-91. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

oath	ginger	command	gasoline
hymn	errand	asphalt	telegram
idle	poison	contain	muscular
pour	apply	gallery	interfere
duet	failure	listen	molasses
knit	pitied	scared	Thanksgiving
juicy	squeeze	scarred	breakfast
where	measure	terrible	occupation
always	nervous	vacancy	dreadful
real	fifteen	plumber	ignorance
lost	picture	manager	emigrant
lose	pitcher	orchard	immigrant
loose	window	several	raspberry
prove	sailor	popular	beefsteak
proof	evening	anxious	miserable
again	arrive	malaria	valentine
speech	season	hostess	puncture
tear	poetry	funeral	vinegar
flavor	receipt	avenue	education
scowl	recipe	banana	quarantine
film	servant	trouble	porcelain
metal	supply	apricot	sincerely
fault	toilet	evidence	signature
doubt	celery	independent	certificate
cost	cereal	superintendent	recommendation

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

92

Sugar readily absorbs moisture. We may be completely absorbed in a play or book. Consume means to use up, destroy, devour. The consumption of alcohol has increased. The fire consumed the débris. Devour means to consume greedily or rapidly.

ab sorp'tion ab sorb'ent

93

Make words by adding suffixes to the following words. Give the rule used in forming these words.

blame	beg	occur'	inquire'
blaze	grit	forget'	criticise
choke	plot	acquit'	advertise
choose	strap	regret'	gradual
gaze	trap	prefer'	exercise

94

Write in groups the words of opposite meaning.

ab stain'	de spair'	dis tinct'	ob scure'
bru'tal	in dulge'	hu mane'	con'fi dence
	loy'al ty	tre'a'son	

95. Review

traffic	beggar	trapped	errand
blamable	gallery	celery	policy
blameless	regretted	alcohol	loyalty
moisture	commerce	interfere	treason
acquitted	confidence	immigrant	ignorance
commission	completely	emigrant	forgetting

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

96

We approve what is excellent and applaud what pleases us.

ap plause' ap prov'al dis ap prove'

Flattery is insincere praise. We may admire a beautiful painting without full appreciation of its worth.

ad mir a'tion ap pre'ci ate (shi ate)

97

Note the short vowels in these words. Practice pronouncing them.

hěr'o īne	prěf'ace	nă'tion al	ăs'phält
hěr'o īsm	těp'id	ră'tion al	pă'tron ize
	týr'an ny		rěp'rī mand

98

basswood	cedar	catalpa	magnolia
hickory	cypress	sumac	oleander
mahogany	walnut	alder	sassafras

99

Underline the silent letters. Pronounce aloud several times.

săl'mon	cõl'umn	deaf (děf)	bõmb
äl'mond	trës'tle	drain (drān)	dé but'(dā bü')
	wres'tle		chās'ten

100

An angry dog is fierce. The tiger is ferocious. A savage is cruel or even murderous. Furious means filled with fury or rage. We sometimes say a fierce look, a furious wind.

mer'ci less pit'i less bar'ba rous cru'el ty

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

101. Review

applause	approval	cedar	column
heroine	disapprove	salmon	wrestle
banana	beefsteak	scarred	flattery
asphalt	tyrannical	insincere	puncture
admiration	recommendation	patronize	terrible
appreciation	superintendent	mahogany	telegram

102

The final letter is usually retained before a suffix beginning with the same letter.

mean ness	keen ness	lean ness	stub born ness
Plain ness	even ness	soul less	drun ken ness
un der rate	over ride	mis spell	mis step

Wherever is an exception.

103

us'ual ly	e'qual ly	e vent'u al ly
fi'nal ly	act'u al ly	oc ca'sion al ly
le'gal ly	joy'ful ly	ex cep'tion al ly
cru'el ly	wool'ly	re spect'ful ly
nat'ur al ly	es pe'cial ly (es pesh al ly)	

Practice distinct pronunciation of these words.

104

Arrange in groups the words of similar meaning. Consult your dictionary.

apology	machinist	excuse	adjoining
adjacent	obstinate	pardon	mechanic
acquittal	pious	righteous	stubborn

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

105

Annex *or* to the words ending in *ess* and find the meaning of all the words you do not know. Note the double consonants.

assess	possess	oppress	profess
aggressor	successor	predecessor	
ancestor	investor	impostor	

Pronounce so that *or* is heard.

106

Change these nouns to adjectives. Learn to spell and use. Pronounce so that the *ence* syllable will be heard, but do not accent it.

independence	convenience	reverence
confidence	prominence	indulgence

From what verbs do these nouns come?

existence	interference	inference	difference
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107. General Review

forcible	cashier	curable	policy
umbrella	usually	misstep	celery
boundary	security	traffic	errand
believing	keeness	bathing	finally
excellent	patronize	puncture	apology
interfere	insincere	wherever	equally
ignorance	excusable	applause	banana
successor	underrate	actually	assessor
acquitted	regretted	investor	telegrar
obstinate	immigrant	confidence	disappr
comparison	noticeable	comparative	conven
interference	superintendent	tyrannical	differe

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

108-112. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

clumsy	canary	jeweler	ordinary
copper	sparrow	visitor	traveler
family	either	shadow	fountain
break	neither	soldier	asparagus
piano	theater	hesitate	cauliflower
bail	famous	costume	automobile
throat	omelet	custom	fortunate
every	stretch	culvert	cordially
heard	strain	appetite	disappoint
fierce	medicine	thorough	disappear
vise	opinion	uniform	argument
scarce	tailor	typhoid	cucumber
health	rubber	invalid	surround
scare	hurrah	glorious	neighbor
sleeve	lounge	stomach	manners
Salve	needle	janitor	pleasant
Sauce	people	hastily	pleasure
veal	burial	answer	musician
seal	editor	enamel	because
scald	repair	rhubarb	Tuesday
brief	certain	reliable	Wednesday
chilly	curtain	sandwich	February
pierce	punish	generous	valuable
grimy	tunnel	gratitude	immense
usage	steady	decorate	situation

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

113

A banquet is a feast, usually in honor of some person or event. The word feast conveys the idea of an abundance of food. It also means a religious festival of rejoicing. A banquet is more formal and elegant than a feast. A festival is an occasion of public rejoicing at which refreshments are usually served.

fes tiv'i ty

cel e bra'tion

114

Underline the doubled consonants. Pronounce distinctly and learn to spell by syllables. Use in sentences.

com mit'tee	ap proach'	chal'lenge	suf'fo cate
com mence'ment	syl'la ble	cōl'liér	op pres'sion
ag'gra vate	of fi'ci ate (of fi shi ate)		

115

Terms used by a lawyer. Consult your dictionary.

oath	lease	attorney	verdict
client	estate	forgery	warrant
title	panel	illegal	witness
jury	trustee	inquest	perjury

116

Words derived from *status* or *sist*, to stand. Use in sentences.

as sist'ance	con sist'ent	stat'ue	stat'u a ry
re sist'ance	per sist'ence	stat'ure	stat'ute
sta'tus	sta'tion a ry		

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

117

The parts of a machine often need adjustment. The merchant arranges his goods for display. Man adapts himself to different climates. Disputes are settled or adjusted. Debates, ceremonies, and meetings are arranged for. A novel is adapted for the stage. We accommodate ourselves to circumstances. We accommodate a friend by lending him something. The accommodations of a hotel are good.

ad just'able

ad ap ta'tion

118. Review

lease	usually	witness	perjury
banquet	occasion	committee	approach
elegant	attorney	statuary	resistance
forgery	abundance	persistence	challenge
warrant	suffocate	religious	consistent
illegal	assistance	celebration	stationary

119

Trans means across or through. *Tele* means far off. Consult the dictionary and make a list of useful words beginning with these prefixes. Learn to spell, pronounce, and use the words.

120

Have a spelling match, reviewing page 72. In preparing for this contest ask some one at home to pronounce the words. Study carefully any words that you fail to spell correctly.

[83]

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

121

Prosperous usually means financial success. Profitable means yielding a profit. We speak of a prosperous merchant or a profitable bargain. Prosperity is the opposite of adversity.

Ridicule and sarcasm convey the thought of provoking laughter at another's expense. Sarcasm is more bitter than ridicule.

ri dic'ū lous

sar cas'tic

122. For Drill in Pronunciation

bea'con (bē)

et'i quette (kĕt)

cir'cuit (kĭt)

är'id

en'core (än)

cōn'duit (dĭt)

hum'ble

buoy (boō'y)

bis'cuit (kĭt)

ăl'i bī

ăl'ien (yen)

con spīr'a cy

123

Study the change in these words.

be lieve'

be lief'

re prove'

re proof'

re lieve'

re lief'

ap plaud'

ap plause'

grieve

grief

griev'ance

in jur'i ous

in'jur y

me lo'di ous

mel'o dy

lux ū'ri ous

lux'ū ry

124

Underline the silent letters.

ar range'

corpse

kill

rec'i pe

ar raign'

corps

kiln

re ceipt'

heav'en

sword

tres'tle

ha'ven

sward

gnarled

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

125. Review

buoy	relief	alibi	belief
biscuit	bargain	beacon	opposite
expense	luxury	encore	receipt
circuit	applause	arraign	sarcasm
grievance	injurious	prosperous	conspiracy
prosperity	financial	ridiculous	etiquette

126

A perpendicular line is one drawn at right angles to another line. A plumb line is vertical. It is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. Erect means in an upright position. It is both an adjective and a verb. Perpendicular is quite commonly used for vertical.

ðb lique' (leek) pär'al lel hor ū zon'tal

127

Pronounce several times, accenting the first syllable. These words are often incorrectly accented on the second syllable.

in'dus tries	con'tra ry	ev'i dent ly	pěd'es tal
the'a ter	gon'do la	här'ass	in'fa mous
ā're a	dev'as tate	cěr'e brum	pos'i tive ly

128. Words from the Greek Language

νδωρ = water	γραφ = write
hy drau'lic	grăph'ic
hy'dro plane	gram'mar
hy dro pho'bi a	lĭth'o graph

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

129-133. Review Words — Spelling Matches

See directions on page 56.

actor	turnip	president	mosquitoes
exact	umpire	replied	restaurant
enemy	mushroom	complete	resemblance
equal	catsup	cargoes	saleratus
eaves	present	complain	respectfully
dozen	dessert	railing	dizziness
ruffle	desert	collector	chocolate
screen	arsenic	purpose	gymnasium
crown	dainty	mustard	contractor
cheap	circuit	camphor	comfortable
squeal	release	elevator	ingenious
postal	interior	continue	cinnamon
crease	needle	obedient	performance
parents	defeat	delayed	permission
range	nostril	entertain	extravagance
scour	accuse	profited	procession
muffin	capital	address	beautiful
retail	capitol	dandelion	diameter
sneeze	merciful	factory	cupboard
raisin	excuse	criminal	preparation
rocky	griddle	smother	digestion
stain	attempt	velocity	cathedral
kettle	arrange	satisfy	evaporate
study	scatter	engineer	geranium
braid	crochet	triumph	legislature

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

134

Pronounce and learn to spell these words. The ear does not easily distinguish the vowel in the first syllable. Give the long sound of *e* and the short sound of *i*, without dwelling too long on the first syllable.

de scription	de spondent	di gestion	di mension
de sirous	de struction	di lemma	di ploma
de spair	de serve	di lapidated	di rection

135. Review

plumb	despair	arrange	deserve
vertical	oblique	pedestal	theater
horizon	grammar	desirous	diploma
description	autograph	destructive	biography
hydraulic	digestion	dimension	direction
parallel	infamous	contrary	despondent

136

Associate these words in learning to spell them.

lease	serge	poll	lithe
cease	merge	roll	writhe
la pel'	su'et	fix'ture	noose
re pel'	du et'	mix'ture	moose

loose

137

Use these groups of words in sentences. Learn to spell all words.

swarthy complexion	irritable disposition
indelible ink	install the machinery
preventive measures	meet the requirements

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

138

Words and phrases are abbreviated. Books and paragraphs are abridged by omitting parts or by condensing. A summary is a condensed statement. In a concise speech no words are wasted.

sum'mar ize brev'i ty

139. Common Words Often Mispronounced

cul'vert	fau'cet (fô)	par'lia ment (par'lâ)
lär'ynx	cou'pon (koȯ)	mas'sa cre (ker)
Tües'day	ob lique' (lēk)	Feb'rū a ry
scâr'ci ty	at tor'ney (tûr)	su per vîs'or

140

Double the final consonant and annex the syllable, thus:

re cur' + ence = recurrence

lot (ery)	o mit' (ed)	oc cur' (ence)
pot (ery)	re fer' (ed)	re bel' (ion)
ex pel' (ed)	con trol' (ed)	per mit' (ing)
un fit' (ed)	com pel' (ed)	re mit' (ance)

141. General Review

elegant	perjury	warrant	arrange
pedestal	approach	machinery	horizon
relief	desirous	injurious	grievance
preventive	sarcasm	description	financial
illegal	opposite	ridiculous	parallel
attorney	occasion	persistence	usually
irritable	committee	complexion	assistance

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

142

An accomplice assists in a crime. Allies join forces in war. Partners are in business together. A colleague is a fellow member of some official body. Congressmen are colleagues. Allies, partners, and colleagues co-operate to accomplish some purpose.

co-op e ra'tion as sist'ance al ly'

143

In learning to spell these words notice the letters in italics.

cra vat'	piv'ot	is'sue	form'u la
char'i ty	sī'phon	eas'el	des'ti tute
i de'al	pol'i cy	ve'hi cle	pen'du lum

144

The meaning of these words changes with the accent. Use each word as a noun and a verb, marking the accent. Consult your dictionary.

import	export	rebel	subject
increase	insult	transfer	project
protest	convict	transport	contrast
perfume	produce	convert	digest

145

There is a growing tendency to use the ending *er* in spelling words like,—

fiber theater center

A few words still retain the older ending *re*,

acre massacre ogre

Review all lessons on this page.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

146

Robust means strong, muscular, vigorous, abounding in health and vitality. It is applied to persons. Rugged is usually applied to things, as a rugged coast, the rugged hills, though it is sometimes used figuratively in describing persons.

What does figuratively mean? Give antonyms for robust and rugged.

147

Change these adjectives to nouns, thus: abundant, abundance. Pronounce so that the last syllable may be heard without giving it undue emphasis. Learn to spell and use in sentences.

a bun'dant re pen'tant im por'tant fra'grant
el'e gant dis'tant sig nif'i cant

Learn to spell and use.

ac quain'tance re sem'b lance coun'te nance

148

Copy these words and after each write the word from which it is formed.

ru'i nous guid'ance ma gi'cian vi'cious (shüs)
a cid'u lous ed i tor'i al pe ri od'i cal ad mir a'tion

149

Drop the *e* before final *r* and annex the syllable above each group, thus: *encumber, encumbrance*.

<i>ical</i>	<i>ance</i>	<i>ous</i>	<i>ation</i>
cylinder	enter	disaster	register
diameter	hinder	monster	ry
theater	remember	wonder	winter

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

150. Review

easel	policy	charity	vicious
rugged	applied	guidance	vigorous
ruinous	entrance	hindrance	vitality
official	destitute	countenance	muscular
repentance	importance	theatrical	remembrance
periodical	cylindrical	acquaintance	co-operate

151

We pledge allegiance and loyalty to our country. We are obedient to her laws. We obey those in authority. We are dutiful to our parents from a sense of obligation or a feeling of love. Parents are responsible for the welfare of their children.

au thor | ize re spon si bil'i ty o blige'

152

The meaning of these words changes with a change in the accent. Use each as a noun and as a verb, marking the accent. Consult your dictionary.

accent	contest	object	progress
permit	perfume	extract	escort
conflict	contract	record	refuse

153. Words Ending in *ior* and *oir*

Savior	interior	superior	bou'doir
senior	exterior	inferior	mem'oir
junior	behavior	warrior	(oir = wär)

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

154. Words from the Latin Language

Learn to use these words. Consult your dictionary.

<i>audi</i> , to hear	<i>fact</i> , to make	<i>flex, flect</i> , bend
au'di tors	fac'to ry	flex'i ble
au'di ence	man ū fac'ture (<i>manu</i> , hand)	de flect'
au'di ble		re flect'
au di tō'ri um	ben'e fac tor (<i>bene</i> , good)	re flec'tor

155

Observe the change in the following words. Be able to use them in sentences.

com pel'	com pul'so ry	im pel'	im pul'sive
re pel'	re pul'sive	pro pel'	pro pul'sion
	ex pel'		ex pul'sion
re solve'	res o lu'tion	re volve'	rev o lu'tion
	solve		so lu'tion

156. Review

pledge	welfare	dessert	complete
Savior	repulsive	reflector	authority
superior	behavior	preparation	auditor
obedient	expulsion	revolution	compulsory
audience	resolution	legislature	responsible
interior	allegiance	auditorium	manufacture

157

Review page 76, preparatory to a spelling match.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

158

Destiny expresses the idea of fate or doom. Destination means the place set for the end of a journey. We speak of the destiny of a nation, the destination of goods, etc.

Healthy means enjoying health. Healthful means causing health. A person is healthy. Good food is healthful. Certain places are healthful because of good climate or good sanitary conditions. Hygienic means the same as sanitary.

Prefix *un* to healthy, healthful, hygienic, sanitary.

159

Observe the change in annexing the syllable. Practice pronouncing these words distinctly.

an gle	an gū lar	mír a cle	mě rac'u lous
cir cle	cir cū lar	mus cle	mus cu lar
dū ra ble	dū ra bil'i ty	sim ple	sim pli fȳ
li a ble	li a bil'i ty	per ceive	per cep'tion

160

Place together the words of similar meaning. With what syllable do five of them end? Underscore this in your list. Learn to spell and use. Pronounce distinctly those ending in *ance*.

annoy ance	insur ance	disturb ance
de li cious	toler ance	pro tec tion
forbear ance	ne ces si ty	ur gen cy

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

161. Words from the Latin Language

duc, duct = to lead or draw

ab duc'tion	pro duc'tion	ăq'ue duct
con duc'tor	pro dūc'er	vī'a duct
de duc'tion	in tro dūce'	con'duit (dīt)
re duc'tion	in dūce'ment	

162

Use in sentences. Learn to spell and pronounce.

ar tē'sian (zhān) well	re pub'li can gov'ern ment
total ab'stī nence	des'per ate de term i na'tion
ac knowl'edge receipt	ex press'ive ges ture

163. Review

superior	journey	certain	sanitary
obedient	audience	interior	behavior
annoyance	receipt	complete	dessert
authority	republican	conductor	circular
compulsory	inducement	disturbance	liability
preparation	manufacture	insurance	necessity

164. Words Having Doubled Consonants

Pronounce distinctly and spell in syllables. Define or use in sentences.

com mun'i ty	bul'le tin	as sort'ment
com mer'cial	bar'ri er	cel'lul oid
rec ol lect'	suc'co tash	ap pre'ci ate
bill'iards	am mu ni'tion	com mun'i cate

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

165

We become accustomed to labor, to changes, to noises, etc. Habituated means that a habit has been formed. Addicted is usually used in a bad sense, as, he is addicted to drink. We use the expressions, inclined to luxury, attached to his profession, devoted to his family.

166

Groups of words having opposite meanings (antonyms). Consult your dictionary.

deficit	exit	exterior	opaque
surplus	entrance	interior	transparent
majority	sin cer'i ty	prior	flexible
minority	af fec ta'tion	subsequent	rigid

167

Write sentences using all words in lesson 166. Be sure that your sentences convey the correct meaning of each word.

168

Copy and underline *ery* and *ary*. Associate in learning to spell.

ho'sier y em broid'er y li'bra ry vo cab'u la ry
dra'per y up hōl'ster y dic'tion ar y lit'er a ry

Use sta tion *ery* and sta tion *ary* in sentences.

169. Dictionary Study

Pronounce carefully.

ā'er o naut ā'lī as Ā'r'ab lär'ynx
ā'er o plane ar raign'(rāne) pläc'ard tăp'es try
ăp pa rā'tus can de lā'bra căr'a mel ăq'ue duct (ăk we)

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

170. General Review

ruinous	official	policy	charity
auditor	complete	welfare	necessity
importance	vitality	vigorous	countenance
recollect	annoyance	bulletin	expressive
responsible	sanitary	inducement	government
legislature	stationery	preparation	abstinence
authority	sincerity	liability	commercial
embroidery	profession	appreciate	community

171

Practice pronouncing these words, giving the short sound of *i* (as in *in*) to the first syllable.

fīn an cier' (seer)	dī plo'ma	trīb'ūne
fī nan'cial (shāl)	dī lute'	dī rect'ly
fī nesse' (nēs)	dī ver'sion	I tal'ian
	fī del'i ty	

172

Were you ever sent to the store for —

allspice	iodine	cranberries	catnip
arnica	opium	vermicelli	carrots
camphor	nutmeg	saltpeter	parsley
halibut	arsenic	cashmere	turnips

173

Challenge some class in your school or a neighboring school for a spelling match, using the words on page 81. Send the best letters written by pupils in your class.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

174

A license is a privilege granted by some authority. A franchise is a right or privilege granted by a government. A state may grant a liquor license or a railroad franchise. License is sometimes used to express the misuse of liberty. Permission is a less formal granting of consent, as permission to cross property, to use or to do something.

175

<i>leg'a cy</i>	<i>ten'e ment</i>	<i>pet'ri fy</i>	<i>di ag'o nal</i>
<i>fug'i tive</i>	<i>e ter'ni ty</i>	<i>prim'i tive</i>	<i>ox'y gen</i>
<i>fos'sil</i>	<i>jus'ti fy</i>	<i>cor'du roy</i>	<i>so ci'e ty</i>
<i>fun'nel</i>	<i>pen'al ty</i>	<i>can'o py</i>	<i>slaugh'ter</i>

In this and the following lesson each word has a vowel that is troublesome. Copy the words, underline the obscure vowel, and pronounce distinctly.

176

<i>cat'a ract</i>	<i>ex po si'tion</i>	<i>ster'il ize</i>	<i>au thor'i ty</i>
<i>Par'a site</i>	<i>u ni ver'si ty</i>	<i>mac a ro'ni</i>	<i>ag ri cul'ture</i>
<i>Prec'i pice</i>	<i>sem'i na ry</i>	<i>el o cu'tion</i>	<i>me trop'o lis</i>

177. Review

<i>dilute</i>	directly	oxygen	canopy
<i>camphor</i>	property	license	liquor
<i>iodine</i>	justify	legacy	fossil
<i>financier</i>	cranberries	society	authority
<i>sterilize</i>	tenement	financial	agriculture
<i>diversion</i>	eternity	penalty	diagonal

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

178

These words are often incorrectly accented on the first syllable.
Practice accenting the second syllable. Define or use in sentences.

ab do'men	as pir'ant	so nōr'ous	ho ri'zon
ac cli'mate	con do'lence	gla di'o lus	ly cē'um
	ex ec'u tor	om nip'o tent	

179

Pronounce aloud several times after studying the marks. Use in sentences.

fräg'ile	in qui'ry	chas'sis (shä'sē)
car'tridge	in'flu ence	chauf'feur (shōf'ēr)
cham'pi on	mū sē'um	bouil lon (bōō yon)
sub'tle (süt'l)	süp'ple	ga rage' (gä räzh)

180. Words from the Latin Language

servat = to save

fid = trust

con ser va'tion	pres er va'tion	fī del'i ty	con'fi dant
con ser'va tive	pre ser'va tive	in'fī del	con'fi dent
	res er va'tion	con fi den'tial	

181. Dictionary Study

Use these words in sentences.

nic'o tine	ros'trum	naph'tha	de vo'tion
car'a van	stan'za	re plen'ish	pe ti'tion
as ton'ish	in'stinct	re ac'tion	tu i'tion

182. Review

Review all words on this page.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

Words Selected for Extra Drill

excusable	appreciation	difference	digestion
excellent	successor	attorney	arrange
repetition	underrate	assistance	grammar
desirable	forgetting	celebration	irritable
radiator	tyranny	committee	approach
offered	superintendent	grievance	machinery
inclosure	salmon	injurious	complexion
juicy	insincere	sarcasm	horizon
loose	patronize	bargain	install
errand	flattery	resistance	destructive
celery	benefited	interior	preventive
terrible	misstep	criminal	official
telegram	confidence	resemblance	charity
elevator	apology	permission	hindrance
arrive	equally	preparation	vicious
receipt	assessor	parallel	inferior
sincerity	convenient	original	dessert
recommend	appetite	desirous	complete
acquitted	typhoid	acquaintance	despondent
commission	regretted	vigorous	compulsory
beggar	depositor	vitality	sanitary
policy	enamel	muscular	annoyance
ignorance	opportunity	co-operate	necessity
applause	February	Savior	countenance
banana	elegant	welfare	responsible

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Words Selected for Extra Drill

piece	almost	noticeable	wrapped
wholly	though	advisable	spinach
ninety	cries	finally	woolen
holiday	variety	college	careless
lettuce	jealous	familiar	umbrella
dying	possess	dictionary	opposite
balance	receive	disappoint	operator
separate	salary	disapprove	argument
hurrying	cushion	visible	favorite
usually	mattress	dissatisfy	together
breathe	vegetable	dissolve	occurred
stirred	common	visitor	boundary
library	occasion	description	forcible
scared	welcome	coroner	forceful
eligible	furniture	quiet	cashier
affect	cereal	business	curable
thorough	collar	treasurer	believing
illegal	choose	series	appearance
rehearsal	tragedy	omitted	casualty
through	courageous	forgotten	management
whether	scarcity	proprietor	preferred
trial	partially	necessary	collector
height	accurate	noisy	definite
parcel	refusal	inventor	comparative
radish	salad	nephew	comparison

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

183

Opponent, antagonist, and adversary express the idea of opposition or contest. We speak of opponents in a debate and antagonists in a duel. Contestants may be friendly or hostile. Combatants engage in armed strife. We speak of rivals in love or rivals for some honor or prize.

an tag'o nize

ri'val ry

184

If these words are pronounced distinctly by syllables they are easily learned.

in ves'ti gate	pro mo'tion	an'ec dote	kin'der gar ten
su per sti'tion	pro gres'sive	rect'an gle	res ig na'tion
pal'i sades	tech'ni cal	so'cial ism	in'di cate

185

Troublesome changes in word endings. Use these words in sentences.

dis tin'guish	dis tinc'tion	ac quire'	ac qui si'tion
ex tin'guish	ex tinc'tion	re quire'	req ui si'tion
com pete'	com pe ti'tion	du'ra ble	du ra bil'i ty

186

Write a short word or group of words for each of the following. Consult your dictionary.

courageous	irritable	terminus
communicate	proprietor	decade
intellect	pursuit	custodian

Separate each word into syllables and mark the accent.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

187

We speak of the apparatus of a gymnasium or laboratory, of agricultural implements, kitchen utensils, the mechanism of a watch, the machinery of a factory, and of musical, surgical, or surveyor's instruments. Instrument implies more delicate operations than tool, which suggests the implements of a trade.

188

Use these words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

healthy	odious	personal	relative
healthful	odorous	personnel	relation
social	sewage	counsel	respectfully
sociable	sewerage	council	respectively

189. Review

enemies	durable	compete	pursuit
delicate	relative	machinery	personal
competitor	opponent	proprietor	intellect
contestant	competition	distinction	socialism
courageous	mechanism	technical	anecdote
participant	adversary	apparatus	utensils

190

What changes are made in annexing *tion* to these words?

as sume'	as sump'tion	re sume'	re sump'tion
con sume'	con sump'tion	pre sume'	pre sump'tion
ab sorb'	ab sorp'tion	re deem'	re demp'tion
de ceive'	de cep'tion	re ceive'	re cep'tion

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

191

Glass is brittle. A vase is fragile. Some furniture is fragile. Frail denotes lack of power to resist. We speak of the frailty of human nature, a frail canoe, etc.

Haggard describes the gaunt, care-worn appearance of fatigue, want, or anxiety. Exhaustion is an extreme stage of weariness.

192

The meaning of these words changes with the accent.

Use each as a verb and as an adjective. Mark the accent.

absent	abstract	converse	frequent
present	retail	content	desert

Learn the two uses of these words.

minute	excuse	ferment	precedent
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193. Words from the Latin Language

<i>ver</i> = truth	<i>litera</i> = letter	<i>magni</i> = great
<i>ve ră'c'i ty</i>	<i>lit'er a ry</i>	<i>mag'ni fy</i>
<i>ve ră'cious</i>	<i>lit'er a ture</i>	<i>mag'ni tüde</i>
<i>ver'i fy</i>	<i>lit'er al ly</i>	<i>mag nif'i cent</i>
<i>ver'i ta ble</i>	<i>il lit'er ate</i>	<i>mag nan'i mous</i>

194

Drop final *t* or *te* and add *cy*.

a'gent	a'gen cy	ac'cu rate	ac'cu ra cy
de'cent	de'cen cy	del'i cate	del'i ca cy
ef fi'cient	ef fi'cien cy	ob'sti nate	ob'sti na cy
pro fi'cient	pro fi'cien cy	proph'et	proph'e cy

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

195. General Review

justify	fossil	license	legacy
chauffeur	garage	enemies	receipt
pursuit	brittle	fragile	fatigue
anxiety	frailty	champion	inquiry
magnificent	decency	influence	petition
efficiency	sterilize	competitor	proprietor
accuracy	tenement	reservation	machinery
financial	authority	confidential	apparatus

196

Deceit implies dishonorable intent to mislead. Deceit and deceitful are applied to persons; deceptive is more commonly applied to things. We speak of a deceitful person, a deceptive distance, a crafty politician, the cunning of a fox. Craft also means a trade or a boat or vessel. Fraudulent implies cheating.

treach'ery

in trigue'

197

Explain why the final consonant is not doubled in adding a vowel suffix to these words.

EXAMPLE: le'gal + ity = le gal'i ty.

hu'mid	mor'tal	stū'pid	e las'tic
fru'gal	mi'nor	rig'id	e lec'tric
for'mal	ma'jor	tim'id	ac'id
plu'ral	rap'id	val'id	ar'id

198

Review lesson 30, page 62.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

199

These groups of words have meanings nearly opposite. Use each word in a sentence that will show its exact meaning. Consult your dictionary.

proceed	assent	ascent	ancestor
recede	dissent	descent	descendant
accessible	amateur	positive	predecessor
secluded	professional	negative	successor

200

Study these words carefully. Notice the endings. Consult dictionary for pronunciation.

as bes'tos	in trigue'	gran'deur	com'pass
cap'tain	sou ve nir'	chil'blain	am a teur'
heir'ess	sol i taire'	chief'tain	chap'lain

201

Final *ce* is changed to *t* in annexing the suffix.

sub'stance	sub stan'tial	con'science	con sci en'tious
es'sence	es sen'tial	sci'ence	sci en tif'ic
con'fi dence	con fi den'tial	in'flu ence	in flu en'tial
cir'cum stance		cir cum stan'tial	

202. Review

rigid	proceed	captain	confidence
deceit	valid	certain	conscience
fraudulent	ascent	humidity	treachery
politician	formality	positive	amateur
influential	electricity	souvenir	essential
circumstantial	solitaire	professional	conscientious

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

203

The crew abandoned the ship which they had captured and thus forfeited the prize money. The emperor surrendered his army and abdicated his throne. Pagans offer sacrifices to their gods. A farm or house is deserted. A soldier deserts from the army. Some people desert or forsake their friends.

re sign'

de ser'tion

204. Words from the Latin Language

sequu, secu = to follow

sē'quence

sē'quel

per'se cute

con'se quence

con sēc'u tive

prōs'e cute

equ = equal, just

ē'qui nox

ē quiv'a lent

ěq'uě ty

ē qua'tor

ē qual'i ty

ěq'uě ta ble

205

location

audience

recital

relation

position

congregation

recitation

connection

situation

spectators

performance

association

In this and the following lesson the groups of words have a related meaning. Use each word in a sentence that will show its exact meaning. Consult your dictionary.

206

asylum

calculate

curious

encroach

reformatory

reckon

inquisitive

trespass

physician

adequate

establish

calamity

surgeon

sufficient

organize

disaster

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

207

Pronounce correctly.

rou tine' (rōō tēn')	Cin cin na'tī	te nā'cious
wor'sted (wōōs'tēd)	Mis sou'rī	sa gā'cious
in dict'ment (dītē)	ā'pri cot	an chō'vy (not ko)

208. Review

forfeit	sequel	curious	routine
deserted	asylum	emperor	surgeon
audience	disaster	prosecute	organize
sufficient	physician	equality	recitation
inquisitive	connection	indictment	reformatory
performance	association	calamity	equivalent

209

Erect posture is necessary to healthful development. One assumes an attitude of attention, defiance, etc. Poise means equilibrium or balance. It often means unusual mental balance.

210

<i>ery</i>		<i>ary</i>	
forgery	artillery	granary	imaginary
cutlery	drudgery	salary	dispensary
nursery	perfumery	ordinary	elementary
refinery	confectionery	customary	obituary

211

Review lesson 70, page 71.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Words ending in *able* and *ible*

Over a thousand words end in *able* or *ible*. Comparatively few of these end in *ible*. The list below includes the more common ones. The first sixteen are most commonly used. Study these thoroughly and such other words in the list as your teacher directs. Make a list of other words derived from these words; for example, responsibility, irresponsible. Learn to use the words in sentences.

212

visible	possible	terrible	legible
divisible	plausible	horrible	eligible
sensible	permissible	audible	forcible
responsible	accessible	digestible	flexible

213

perceptible	edible	convertible	feasible
susceptible	credible	reversible	indelible
corrigible	exhaustible	resistible	invincible
negligible	destructible	combustible	corruptible

214

admissible	defensible	fallible	expressible
ostensible	reprehensible	compatible	compressible
discernible	comprehensible	reducible	gullible
	collectible	expansible	

215

Copy the following words and after each write the word from which it is formed, thus: conspiracy, conspire. Consult the dictionary if necessary for pronunciation and meaning.

plumage	refinery	inclosure	renewal
pursuit	perilous	pressure	revival
existence	theorize	patronize	electrician

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

216. Review

visible	forgery	poise	salary
defiance	perfumery	asylum	possible
posture	attitude	sensible	slaughter
forcible	drudgery	university	agriculture
necessary	unusual	dispensary	customary
attention	legible	development	plausible

217

Affectionate means loving; amiable means friendly or good-natured; genial means cheerful in manner. Sociable means companionable; courteous means polite. Gracious often denotes the cordial manner of one person to another of lower social standing.

so cia bil'i ty **cour'te sy**

218

decade	alloy	maintain	opal
detour	hovel	orchestra	palsy
gesture	leisure	pianist	levee
bulletin	hostile	nausea	isolate

In this and the following lesson write each word, separating it into syllables, and mark the accent. Study the pronunciation. Consult your dictionary.

219

clothier	allege	era	souvenir
adversary	robust	infinite	preferable
decision	ruffian	mustache	neuralgia
relapse	narrate	opponent	advertisement

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

220

Annex *er* to these words. What change occurs in the accent of the first three? In which two words is the final consonant doubled?

photograph	cater	propel	transmit
telegraph	interpret	southern	receive
stenograph	perjure	Holland	advise
	philosopher		advisory

221. Words from the Latin Language

<i>dict</i> = to say or affirm	<i>spic</i> , <i>spec</i> = to look at
dic ta'tion	dic'tion a ry
pre dic'tion	con tra dict'ory
e'dict	ben e dic'tion
	con spic'u ous
jur is dic'tion	spec'ta cles

222

Pitiful, pitiable, and piteous mean deserving of or arousing pity. He told a pitiful story. His appearance was pitiable. The child cried piteously. Pitiful sometimes expresses contempt, as, a pitiful explanation.

pity	mer'ci ful	un mer'ci ful	pa thet'ic
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223. Review

genial	courtesy	leisure	maintain
opponent	courteous	gesture	maintenance
dictionary	bulletin	nausea	stenographer
specimen	appearance	sociable	contradictory
conspicuous	merciful	orchestra	photographer
explanation	mustache	decision	advertisement

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

224

In preparing this lesson think of the silent letters and difficult endings.

sol'lemn	mar'tyr	tab'leau	glimpse
em balm'	sched'ule	fa tigue'	nau'se a
dis guise'	tor'ture	col league'	auc tion eer'
pam'phlet	pla teau'	te'di ous	en gi neer'

225

Accent these words on the first syllable. They are often incorrectly accented.

in'ter est ing	pos'i tive ly	hos'pit a ble	ec'ze ma
rec'og nize	ad'ver sa ry	com'bat ant	def'i cit
dis'pu tant		main'te nance	

226

Study these endings carefully. Observe the change from *z* to *s* in five of the words.

an'a lyze	an al'y sis	em'pha size	em'pha sis
par'a lyze	pa ral'y sis	crit'i cize	crit'i cism
rec'og nize	rec og ni'tion	hyp'no tize	hyp'no tism

227

Study the changes in these words. What letter is omitted in the first five?

ex plain	ex pla na'tion	pro claim	prōc la ma'tion
ex claim	ex cla ma'tion	de claim	dec la ma'tion
re claim	rēc la ma'tion	re tain	re ten'tion
de tain'		de ten'tion	

228

Review lesson 107, page 80.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

229. General Review

proceed	deceit	curious	forfeit
routine	visible	salary	leisure
courtesy	nausea	disguise	schedule
torture	deficit	criticism	pamphlet
analyze	forcible	humidity	recognize
amateur	asylum	sensible	possible
politician	surgeon	physician	customary
fraudulent	positive	indictment	responsible
conscientious	confidence	digestible	dictionary

230

Accuracy is exactness. An approximation is nearly accurate. The manager made an approximate estimate of the expense.

We alleviate or relieve a burden like sorrow or poverty. We try to soothe the pain of a crying child.

231. Words from the Latin Language

cid, cis = to cut or to kill

de cī'sion	in cī'sion	in cī'sor	hōm'i cide
de cī'sive	in cī'sive	su'i cide	pre cī'sion

Observe the one *s* in these words and the change in the length of the vowels.

Sect also means to cut. Make words by prefixing *bi*, *dis*, *tri*, *inter*, to *sect* and to *section*.

232

Review page 86, having a spelling match or a written test.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

233

These words are often associated. Use them in sentences.

massive abutments of masonry
architect's plans and specifications
incandescent electric lights
addicted to the use of alcohol
probationary sentence

234

Practice pronouncing these words, accenting the first syllable.
Find their meaning.

ad'mir a ble guard'ian prēf'er a ble ex'qui site
es'ti ma ble pros'pect or in'fer ence ā'lī as
mis'chiev ous (mis'chī vūs) spe'cial ty (spesh'al ty)

235

Change final *d* or *de* to *s* and add *ion*.

EXAMPLE: *explode* — *explosion*.

corrode	invade	deride	ascend
allude	persuade	extend	condescend
exclude	divide	suspend	apprehend
seclude	decide	pretend	comprehend

236. Review

soothe	persuade	relieve	suicide
manager	estimate	decisive	preferable
accuracy	guardian	specialty	exquisite
condescension	inference	extension	architect
approximate	explosion	probationary	admirable

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

237

To be in a plight or a predicament is to be in a situation that may be disagreeable, dangerous, or even comical. A child who has fallen into the mud is in a sorry plight. An uninvited guest at a party is in an awkward predicament. A dilemma is a predicament in which one must choose one of two unpleasant courses of action.

238

Pronounce correctly.

pen i ten'tia ry (shà rǐ)	aux il'ia ry (ôg zìl ya rǐ)	cū'po la vē'hi cle
o le o mar'ga rine (not marj)(rēn)	fa ce'tious (sē'shüs)	tī'ny slēek
tre men'dous (düs)	bī og'ra phy	hov'er (hüv)

239

fire	fi'e ry	benefit	ben e fi'cial
neglect	neg'li gence	complex	com pli ca'tion
suspect	sus pi'cion	tyrant	tyr'an ny

The words in this and the following lesson require careful study. Copy and underline the difficult parts. Pronounce slowly and distinctly.

240

prevail	prev'a lence	detain	de ten'tion
pronounce	pro nun ci a'tion	retain	re ten'tion
denounce	de nun ci a'tion	repeat	rep e ti'tion
maintain	main'te nance	invoke	in vo ca'tion

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

241. Review

guest	situation	benefited	pronounce
comical	suspicion	tyranny	pronunciation
dissatisfy	negligence	prevalence	maintenance
convenience	detention	recommend	tremendous
exaggerate	noticeable	accommodate	beneficial
separation	disappoint	preparation	repetition

242-243

Brilliant means sparkling with light. It also means great intellectual brightness. Gorgeous usually conveys the idea of dazzling colors. It is different from gaudy, which suggests tawdry. Magnificent should be applied to great things only. Splendid denotes brilliancy and magnificence. We speak of the splendor of a palace, or the splendid achievement of a general. Splendid is often misused to describe common things, as “a perfectly splendid time.” Superb means majestic, imposing.

244. Words from the Latin Language

ped = foot

bī'ped	pe des'tri an	pěd'es tal	ex'pe dite
pěd'al	quad'rū ped	im ped'i ment	ex pe di'tion
cěn'ti pede		ex pe'di ent	

245

Review lesson 141, page 88.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

246

Study the endings of these words carefully.

no to'ri ous	no to ri'e ty	anx'iouſ	anx i'e ty
pros'per ous	pros per'i ty	e nor'mous	e norm'i ty
friv'o lous	friv ol'i ty	te nā'cious	te năc'i ty
pi'ous		pi'e ty	

247-248

Write these words by syllables, marking the accent.

Use each word in a sentence. Consult your dictionary.

diseased	censor	bullion	bacon
deceased	censure	bouillon	beacon
farther	imperil	confident	soldier
further	imperial	confidant	solder
advice	christen	eruption	rhyme
advise	Christian	irruption	rhythm

249

These words are often associated. Use in sentences.

a cid'u lous	fruits	tar'iff	for rev'en ue
easily	ac cess'ible	term'i nal	fa cil'i ties
proper	pro por'tion	pub'lic	u til'i ty

250

Practice pronouncing these words. The *i* in the last syllable has the short sound, as in till. The final *e* is silent.

doc'ile	mer'can tile	ju'ven ile	tex'tile
rep'tile	ver'sa tile	pro jec'tile	im'be cile
gen'u ſine		res'pite	

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

251. Review

deceased	tariff	textile	revenue
brilliant	anxious	censure	imperial
arrangement	notorious	utility	irruption
committee	pedestal	facilities	acidulous
successor	pedestrian	terminal	prosperity
assistance	juvenile	magnificence	intellectual

252

Slavery was abolished. Laws are sometimes repealed or annulled. Animals are exterminated or annihilated. Property is destroyed. News, disorder, or evidence is suppressed. The sale of liquor is prohibited in some states. Accidents or sickness may be prevented.

abo li'tion	pro hab'i to ry	nul'li fy
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253

Distinct pronunciation will help to spell these words. From what verbs do the first six come?

in her'it ance	per form'ance	am'bu lance
ap pear'an ce	ac count'ant	clear'ance
ac cept'ance	con vey'ance	griev'ance

254

Observe that the first syllable is accented.

rep'u ta ble	for'mi da ble	chas'tise ment
ap'pli ca ble	lam'en ta ble	ve'he ment
com'pa ra ble	des'pic a ble	chiv'al rous

255

Review lesson 170, page 96.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

256. Words from the Latin Language

cap, cept, and cip = to take or hold

cap'a ble	cap tiv'i ty	an tic i pa'tion
ca pā'cious	cap'ti vate	par tic i pa'tion
ca pac'i ty	de cep'tion	e man'ci pate
	re cep'ta cle	

257

Pronounce and spell by syllables. Let each syllable be distinctly heard.

tem'per a ment	treas'ur er	fa mil i ar'i ty
par tic'u lar ly	pe cul'iar ly	par ti al'i ty (shī)
te'di ous	vac'ū ȳm	lab'or a to ry

258

He spoke of the man as an alleged criminal, but he was unwilling to testify to his guilt. An affidavit is written testimony. A certificate certifies to or states qualifications or other facts. It is more formal than a recommendation.

259. General Review

relieve	suicide	anxious	revenue
decisive	persuade	repeal	censure
preferable	benefited	pedestal	brilliant
accuracy	capacity	committee	suspicion
peculiarly	specialty	appearance	disappoint
performance	dissatisfy	exaggerate	separation
affidavit	recommend	facilities	convenience
treasurer	comparable	successor	accommodate
qualifications	noticeable	arrangement	familiarity

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

260—261. Words Ending in *ede* and *eed*

Pro *ceed'*, ex *ceed'*, and suc *ceed'* have two *e*'s.

These have one *e*.

pro ced'ure	in ter cede'	in ter cess'ion
pre cede'	re cede'	re cess'ion
prec'e dent	ac cede'	ac cess'ion
an te ced'ent	se cede'	se cess'ion
	su per sede is spelled <i>s-e-d-e</i>	
proc'ess	ex cess'	suc cess'

Study the pronunciation, especially the accent, of these words.

262

Distinct pronunciation will help you to spell these words.

Note the accent and length of vowels. Do not slur the syllables.

ū nan'i mous	in cen'dī ā ry	me dī ē'val
in aug'ū ral	min'i a tūre	pneu mōn'i a
vā'ri a ble	au thor'ī tā tive	vet'er i nā ry

263

The power of a monarch may be absolute or unlimited. He may be arbitrary in his acts, or domineering or even tyrannical in his treatment of his subjects. The word arbitration has come to have a meaning exactly the opposite of arbitrary. Arbitrary is also used in another sense; we speak of the arbitrary signs of mathematics.

au to crat'ic ty'rant

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

264. Words from the Latin Language

<i>struct</i> = build	<i>varius</i> = various
con struc'tion	va ri'e ty
de struc'ti ble	va'ry ing
su per struc'ture	va ri a'tion
in struc'tor	va'ri e gat ed
	in va'ri a ble

265. Words Ending in *ize*, Meaning *to make*

Use these words in sentences.

e'qual ize	cau'ter ize	e con'o mize
ster'il ize	crys'tal ize	de o'dor ize
at'om ize	vul'can ize	pas'teu rize

266. Words Often Associated

Use these expressions in sentences.

monotonous repetition	preliminary events
habitual intoxication	absorbent cotton
elaborate ceremony	adhesive plaster
inflammable material	appeal from the decision

267. Review

opposite	atomize	variety	varying
operator	vulcanize	process	material
decision	secession	succeed	cauterize
ceremony	crystallize	absorbent	arbitration
procedure	repetition	preliminary	monotonous
unanimous	concession	pneumonia	economize

268

Review lesson 195, page 104.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

269

Enormous, meaning very great, is widely used. Massive indicates huge bulk. Commodious and spacious refer to content, capacity, or space. Gigantic comes from giant, and colossal from Colossus, a huge statue. We speak of a gigantic scheme, but not of a gigantic mountain. Huge expresses bulk, and vast suggests extent.

e nor'mi ty im mense'

270

Practice pronouncing these words. There is a slight accent on the first syllable, but the principal accent is on the last syllable.

nom i nee'	rep ar tee'	pro te ge' (prō tā zhā')
as sign ee'	guar an tee'	con som me' (mā)
con sign ee'	ap ro pos' (pō)	con nois seur' (kōn ī sūr')

271

Consult the dictionary and use these words in sentences that will show their meaning clearly.

accede' cam paign' il lu'sion com'pli ment
exceed' cham paign' de lu'sion com'ple ment
incred'i ble cred'it a ble

272

Accent the second syllable.

e lec'tor al	sten og'ra pher	so nor'ous
or ches'tral	pho tog'ra pher	in ev'i ta ble
su per'flu ous	te leg' ra pher	in com'par a ble

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

273. Words from the Latin Language

mono = single, alone

mo nō't'o nous	mo nōp'o ly	mōn'o logue (lōg)
mōn o mā'ni a	mo nōp'o lize	mōn'o syl la ble

274

One may feel embarrassed in the presence of strangers. To be mortified is to be humiliated. Both of these states cause mental confusion.

vex a'tion	mor'ti fy	con fuse'	hu mil i a'tion
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275

Majority and plurality are words used in connection with voting.

Majority means more than half of all the votes cast. Plurality means more votes than were cast for the next highest candidate, whether it is, or is not a majority.

bal'lot	prī'ma ries	del'e gate	con ven'tion
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276. Review

disappear	candidate	credible	campaign
immigrants	majority	compliment	plurality
privilege	nominee	creditable	humiliated
accustomed	embarrassed	photographer	monopolize

277

An oculist is skilled in treating diseases of the eye. An optician deals in optical instruments or eye-glasses.

vis'ion	vis'i ble	in vis'i ble	vis'ion a ry
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BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

278. Words Often Associated

Use these expressions in sentences.

artificial illumination	miniature portrait
hospitable reception	complication of diseases
ptomain poisoning	impartial judgment
macadamized boulevard	fire of incendiary origin

279

The first five words are often wrongly accented. Practice pronouncing each. The next four words, from the French, are quite commonly used. They deserve careful study.

re search'	nar rate'	na ive' (ēv')
ro bust'	col league'	en nui' (än nwē')
ro mance'	pröm e näde'	pres tige' (tēzh)
	e lite' (ā lēt')	

280

The Greek word *meter*, meaning measure, is in these words.

ba rom'e ter	cy clom' e ter	di am'e ter
ther mom'e ter	speed om'e ter	per im'e ter
chro nom'e ter	cen'ti me ter	ge om'e try

281

Restrain means to retard or to hold in check. It may mean only partial control. Restrict means to keep within certain limits. Suppress means to stop or put down entirely. We restrain our tempers or the impetuosity of children. Slavery was restricted to certain territory. A rebellion, news, or disorder is suppressed.

re straint'	re stric'tion	sup pres'sion
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PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

282. Review

oculist	diseases	prestige	partial
portrait	rebellion	origin	control
suppress	entirely	restraint	vision
invisible	boulevard	artificial	complication
perimeter	territory	instrument	thermometer
macadamized	hospitable	incendiary	illumination

283

Write a short word or group of words for each of the following.
Consult your dictionary.

capsize	panacea	comprehend	fusion
lubricate	endeavor	exaggerate	agitate
co-operate	antiquity	recreation	beseech
necessity	penetrate	excellence	explicit

284

Study these endings carefully. Observe the double consonant in four of them.

sub mit'	sub miss'ion	re mit'	re mitt'ance
ad mit'	ad miss'ion	ad mitt'ance	
sat'is fy	sat is fac'tion	stu'pe fy	stu pe fac'tion
pet'ri fy		pet ri fac'tion	

285

Note the long vowels in these words.

ăp pen di cī'tis	pē'nal ize	nain'sōōk (nān)
i'so late	in grē'di ents	ex ū'be rant
long-līved'	cū'li nā ry	sī'ne cure

286

Review lesson 229, page 112.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

287-288

Two persons who knew each other are acquainted. They may be associated in business or politics. Acquaintance means less than familiarity or intimacy. Acquaintance and familiarity also mean knowledge of a thing.

The inventor achieved fame and acquired a fortune. From early manhood he had aspired to accomplish something worthy of note.

ac qui si'tion as pir a'tion a chieve'ment

289. Words Ending in *ize* or *ise*

We have many words ending with the z sound. Some of these may be spelled *ize* or *ise*. The *ize* ending is usually preferred. Following is a list of the principal verbs which are usually spelled *ise*.

arise	surprise	devise	surmise
advise	advertise	comprise	supervise
despise	disguise	chastise	compromise
revise	exercise	apprise	disfranchise

290. General Review

oculist	origin	acquainted	exercise
portrait	gigantic	accomplish	material
plurality	opposite	associated	disappear
variety	operator	advertise	privilege
economize	repetition	compliment	candidate
immigrant	ceremony	arbitration	procedure
accustomed	decision	artificial	unanimous
monopolize	monotonous	embarrassed	preliminary

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

291

can'ta loupe	im promp'tu	av'a lanche
ca tas'tro phe	con som mé'	av oir du pois'
co er'cion	mil lion aire'	hem'or rhage
o ver se'er	me nag'er ie	neu ral'gi a

In this and the following lesson the words are difficult because of their endings or of some silent letter.

292

car'tridge	sim i lar'i ty	fi nesse'	Fah'ren heit
par'tridge	pe cu li ar'i ty	tech nique'	ma neu'ver
knowl'edge	com par'i son	pic tur esque'	fas'ci nate
col'lege	com par'a tive	stat u esque'	chief'tain

293

Log from *logos* means speech, science, reason. We have many words ending in '*logy*', meaning science of.

biology (<i>bio</i> , life)	mythology (<i>mythos</i> , fable)
geology (<i>geo</i> , earth)	chronology (<i>chrono</i> , time)
zo-ology (<i>zoon</i> , animal)	psychology (<i>psyche</i> , soul)
theology (<i>theos</i> , God)	technology (<i>techne</i> , art)
physiology (<i>physis</i> , nature)	genealogy (<i>genea</i> , race)
logic	prologue
	monologue

294

Counterfeit is usually applied to unlawful money. Imitation is often practiced to deceive, but also from admiration. A facsimile of the Magna Charta is an exact reproduction of it. Contracts are often made in duplicate; that is, two copies are made. A replica is a reproduction or copy, especially of a statue.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

295. Review

college	duplicated	knowledge	fascinate
practiced	necessary	comparative	millionaire
impromptu	argument	comparison	neuralgia
consommé	proprietor	maneuver	counterfeit
picturesque	excellent	separation	imitation
peculiarity	hemorrhage	physiology	especially

296

These words are easily confused. Consult the dictionary and use them in sentences.

il lic'it	con tin'u al	re al'i ty	con temp'ti ble
e lic'it	con tin'u ous	re'al ty	con tempt'u ous
caus'al	cas'u al	cas'u al ty	

297. Words Often Associated

Use these expressions in sentences.

school of adversity	affiliate with a political party
alleviate suffering	acoustics of the auditorium
attitude of superiority	legislature adjourns sine die
irreparable damage	to appease his conscience

298

Note the short vowels in pronouncing these words. Distinct pronunciation of syllables will help to spell.

in flăm'ma ble	öb'e lisk	su prĕm'a cy
in sōm'nia	pōs'ture	děp ri va'tion
prōc la ma'tion	cōch'i néal	zeal'ous (zěl)

299

Review lesson 259, page 118.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

300

A person accused of a crime may be indicted by the grand jury if the evidence against him is sufficient. Such a person when summoned to court is arraigned and prosecuted. Prosecute also means to make an effort to carry out some purpose, as, to prosecute a design. Censure is criticism for a fault rather than a crime. A reprimand is a formal reproof.

ac cu sa'tion in dict'ment re prove' crit'i cize

301

Use these words in sentences. Consult your dictionary.

spir'u al	ve ra'cious	stim'u lus
spir'u ous	vo ra'cious	stim'u lant
stat'u ar y	fi'nal	
stat'u to ry	fi na'le (fe nä'lē)	

302

Write the plurals of these nouns. Consult your dictionary.

lady	party	enemy	grocery
baby	navy	victory	factory
army	pansy	country	library

Give the rule for forming the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant.

303. Review

continuous	reality	summoned	criticism
supremacy	reproof	statuary	libraries
attitude	indicted	reprimand	enemies
affiliate	conscience	groceries	completely
legislature	political	noticeable	insurance
appreciation	omission	inclosure	forgotten

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

Terms Used in Business

Arrange each column of words alphabetically. Find the meaning of each word and use it in a sentence.

304	305	306	307
appeal	chattel	payee	steward
appraise	client	patentee	security
assignee	clothier	plaintiff	sue
affidavit	currency	probate	system
accountant	consignor	proviso	surgeon
agency	convict	plea	subsidize
arrears	convention	prosecute	speculator
assessor	controversy	payment	summons
arson	contribution	postage	syndicate
apprentice	correspondence	post-mortem	surrogate

308

These words are similar in form and sound. Learn to use them in sentences.

ex ul ta'tion	con ver sa'tion	per'pe trate
ex al ta'tion	con ser va'tion	per pet'u ate
dif'fer ence	prop'h'e cÿ	pur'pose
def'er ence	prop'h'e sÿ	pro pose'

309. Words Often Associated

Use these expressions in sentences.

audacious behavior	logical inference
hysterical emotion	incorrigible offender
picturesque panorama	inevitable consequence
saturated solution	probationary sentence

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

310. The *ei* and *ie* Words

The study of the groups below will help in spelling these troublesome words.

Group 1. *ei* sounded *a*

rein	veil	eight	sleigh
reindeer	vein	weight	neigh
reign	skein	weigh	neighbor
deign	feint	seine	leinous

Group 2

conceive	deceive	receive	perceive
conceit	deceit	receipt	ceiling

Group 3

believe	brief	field	chief
relieve	thief	yield	mischief
achieve	grief	shield	handkerchief
piece	fierce	friend	
niece	pierce	view	

What is the sound of *ei* in the first group?

The long a sound is always ei (ie is never sounded a).

In the second group note the *cei*. Associate these words (never *cie*).

In the third group what letters does *ie* follow? Observe that *ie* follows other letters than *c*.

Group 1. The long *a* sound is *ei*.

Group 2. *ei* follows *c*.

Group 3. *ie* follows other consonants than *c*.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

TO THE TEACHER. — Pronounce words at random from the groups and have the pupils apply the rules. Review frequently during the month, and occasionally throughout the year, the following most commonly written words of this class: eight, weight, neighbor, deceive, receive, believe, relieve, field, yield, piece, niece, fierce, friend, view, their, either, neither, seize, leisure. (The last five are exceptions to the rule.)

In teaching these troublesome words associations of sound and meaning can be made use of. Observe the grouping by sound. Such sentences as the following may be dictated: In a brief time a thief comes to grief. A fertile field will yield a large crop.

Exceptions to the Rules

either	height	foreign	forfeit
neither	sleight	sovereign	counterfeit
	their	seize	weird
	heir	leisure	heifer

More *ie* Words

siege	cashier	pier	wield
sieve	frontier	tier	shriek
series	brigadier	belief	priest
species	chandelier	relief	prairie

Compounds

In most of the common compounds of *all*, *well*, and *full* one *l* has been lost.

<i>one word</i>	<i>two words</i>		
already	all ready	welcome	handful
altogether	all together	welfare	skillful
always	all ways	useful	careful

all right is always two words.

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

311

Equivalent means equal in value or meaning. Identical means absolutely the same. Similarity means likeness, resemblance.

e qual'i ty e'qual ize i den'ti ty sim'i lar

312

Contagious diseases are spread by contact with sick persons. Infectious diseases are spread without direct contact. Both words are used in another sense. We say a bad example is contagious and we speak of infectious mirth.

bac té'ria con ta'gion in fec'tion com mün'i ca ble

313

These words are similar in form and sound. Learn to use them.

im mor al'i ty	in tel'li gent	prac'ti cal
im mor tal'i ty	in tel'li gi ble	prac'ti ca ble
lux u'ri ant	lux u'ri ous	ac cli ma'tion
		ac cla ma'tion

314. Review

durable	security	neighbor	consistent
currency	surgeon	syndicate	practical
partially	receive	similarity	behavior
courageous	logical	speculator	consequence
eligible	persistence	perpetuate	contagious
conversation	actually	convention	infectious
correspondence	redeem	electoral	probationary

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

315

Anguish is great mental distress, like remorse. We are anxious about someone's safety, or anxious to please. Anxiety denotes more hopefulness than apprehension, which expresses a foreboding of misfortune.

A person who delights in doing harm is malicious. Malignity expresses more bitter enmity than malice. It implies great cruelty. Malignant is often applied to certain diseases, as a malignant cancer or fever.

316

These words may be accented on the first or the second syllable. The preferred accent is given.

con'cen trate	cre mate'	brig'and
con'fis cate	de tail'	ex'pert
dem'on strate	il lus'trate	en'er vate

317

These words are often associated. Use them in sentences.

adequate supply	perilous adventure
confidential information	pertinent question
religious prejudice	sympathetic accompanist
circuitous route	diagnose symptoms

318

Write a short word or group of words for each of the following words. Consult your dictionary.

im ma ture'	rec'om pense	de pre'ci ate
re mu'ner ate	com mend'a ble	en vi'ron ment
a non'y mous	co in'ci dence	mis cel la'ne ous

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

319. General Review

seize	perilous	believe	religious
forcible	omission	handkerchief	prejudice
behavior	enemies	peculiarity	leisure
currency	criticism	necessary	depreciate
partially	completely	knowledge	foreign
syndicate	affiliate	fascinate	commendable
contagious	cashier	continuous	especially
correspondence	courageous	noticeable	similarity

320

A man may have the ability to do some kind of work, yet lack the ambition to undertake it, or the energy, application, or persistence necessary to efficiency. Perseverance and diligence will often accomplish as much as talent. We say that a man has a faculty for learning a language, or that he has dexterity in the use of tools. We speak of the capacity of a bin and apply the same word to the mind, meaning its power to receive knowledge.

321

Pronounce distinctly and spell by syllables.

in fat'ū ate	de ter mi na'tion	char ac ter is'tic
in sti tū'tion	dis tri bu'tion	al ien a'tion
res ig na'tion	in vet'er ate	in flu en'za

322

Review lesson 290, page 125.

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

323

Each word has a troublesome vowel. Pronounce distinctly.

or'a to ry	pum'ice	big'ot ry	mag'net ism
ret'i nue	fa nat'ic	chiv'al ry	hyp'o crite
crea'ture	ped'i gree	car'ni val	dis'ci pline

324

Ann, *en* or *enn*, a year. *Cent*, a hundred. *Mil*, a thousand.

an'nu al	an ni ver'sa ry	cen'tur y
semi an'nu al	an nu'i ty	cen'te na ry
cen ten'ni al	per en'ni al	mil len'ni um

Find the meaning of *bi an nu al*, and of *bi en ni al*.

325. Words Similar in Form and Sound

ge'nus	ref'er ence	sen'si ble	ho'ly
gen'ius	rev'er ence	sen'si tive	hol'ly
in cred'i ble			in cred'u lous

326

Apparent may mean that which is plainly seen, or that which is probably true. Evident and obvious mean clearly seen or understood. Visible means seen with the eye.

manifest	unapparent	improbable	invisible
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327. Review

apparent	relieve	visible	deceive
sensible	capacity	accomplish	carnival
annual	resignation	centenary	discipline
century	determination	persistence	application
prairie	characteristic	perseverance	efficiency

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

328-332

Your teacher will assist you in making lists of words used in your history, English, arithmetic, physiology, etc. Before writing these words consult your dictionary, if you are not sure of the spelling.

333-334

Use each of these antonyms in sentences that show their exact meaning. Consult your dictionary.

definite	ancient	assertion	permanent
vague	modern	denial	temporary
publicity	conclude	assets	optimism
privacy	initiate	liabilities	pessimism

335

Interval means a space between. We speak of stationing sentinels at intervals, or the interval between Christmas and New Year's. An intermission is usually self-produced. An interruption is caused from without. The school has an intermission from twelve o'clock to one. The school was interrupted by the caller, the street parade, etc.

336. Names of Animals

bison	lynx	raccoon	weasel
hyena	gorilla	badger	porcupine
ferret	jaguar	coyote	kangaroo
alligator	tortoise	antelope	hippopotamus

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

337

When the legislature meets or when congress is in session you read reports, in which the following words are frequently used. Explain what each word means.

fiscal	adjourn	diplomacy	constitution
impeach	delegation	insurgent	suffragist
partisan	judiciary	appropriation	administration

338

Eminent means lofty, towering. We speak of an eminent promontory, an eminent statesman. Distinguished comes from distinct. When applied to persons it means noted, famous. Renowned and celebrated express a wider fame, though we speak of a local celebrity. Illustrious is applied to men or deeds of great honor and brilliancy.

Notorious means noted, but it is usually used to mean unfavorably known. It is applied to persons and also to matters of general knowledge. A notorious outlaw. The king's private life was notorious. Prominent means standing out or projecting. That which is shown so clearly that the eye cannot miss it is conspicuous.

no to ri'e ty **dis tinc'tion**

339. Review

shriek	ancient	denial	yield
weasel	ferret	adjourn	definite
vague	impeach	prairie	privacy
tortoise	renowned	raccoon	publicity
notorious	celebrated	partisan	interval
conspicuous	Christmas	sentinel	interrupt

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

340

All young people should know the meaning of these words. Use each word in a sentence.

ballot	delegate	quorum	treaty
caucus	charter	smuggle	deputy
census	militia	ratify	budget

341. Names of Common Flowers and Plants

fern	aster	petunia	peony
tulip	crocus	heather	daffodil
ivy	smilax	hyacinth	nasturtium
poppy	fuchsia	hollyhock	chrysanthemum

342

Annoyance means worry or bother in a not very serious degree. A nuisance is more unpleasant. It may cause harm. Irritation is sharper than annoyance. It may be physical or mental. Offense has a wide range of meaning ; for example : an offense against the law ; his feelings were offended ; a weapon of offense ; an offensive odor. Provocation and exasperation denote a strong feeling of resentment of, and action against, some offense. The latter expresses the more bitter feeling.

ir'ri ta ble

pro voke'

343

Have a spelling match reviewing the words on pages 99 and 100.

[138]

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

344

Terms used in war. What do they mean?

arsenal	hostile	artillery	regiment
parole	siege	infantry	squadron
mutiny	besiege	recruit	neutral
assault	strategy	patrol	furlough

345

These words are spelled in two ways. The preferred form is given.

draft	notice	offense	expense
plow	practice	pretense	defense
height	bowl'lder	license	

346

char'i ta ble con ver'sion syn on'y mous e las tic'i ty
dec la ra'tion di ver'gence in flu en'tial sol em'ni ty

Form a shorter word from each of the words in this lesson.

347

Some common words used in law. Consult your dictionary.

bail	felony	libel	testator
dower	notary	codicil	intestate
dowry	larceny	bequeath	bankruptcy
equity	bigamy	indemnity	misdemeanor

348. General Reviews

Review lesson 325, page 135; lesson 337, page 137; and pages 138 and 139.

349

Review pages 130 and 131.

[139]

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Prefixes and Suffixes

A study of affixes will help you to know words. With the help of your teacher and the dictionary write a few useful words that have each prefix and each suffix.

For the sake of euphony (pleasing sound) some of the prefixes are modified. For example, we have *annex* and *appear*. *An* and *ap* are forms of *ad*. Most of these modified forms are given in the list.

Prefixes

<i>ab</i>	= off, from, away	<i>inter</i> = between, among
<i>ad</i>	= to, toward, against	<i>intro</i> = within
<i>ac, ag, al, am, an, ap, ar, as, at</i>		<i>mono</i> = sole, single
<i>ante</i>	= before	<i>non</i> = not
<i>anti</i>	= against	<i>ob</i> = in the way, against
<i>bi</i>	= two, twice	<i>op</i>
<i>circum</i>	= around	<i>per</i> = through, fully
<i>co</i>	= together, fully	<i>poly</i> = many
<i>col, com, con, cor, cum</i>		<i>post</i> = after
<i>contra</i>	= against	<i>pre</i> = before
<i>counter</i>		<i>pro</i> = before, for, forward
<i>de</i>	= down from, from, away	<i>re</i> = back, again
<i>dis</i>	= apart, not	<i>semi</i> = half
<i>di, dif</i>		<i>sub</i> = under
<i>e, ex</i>	= out of, from	<i>suc, sug, sup, sus</i>
<i>extra</i>	= beyond	<i>super</i> = above
<i>in, en</i>	= in, into, upon	<i>tele</i> = afar
<i>il, im</i>		<i>trans</i> = across
<i>in, im</i>	= not	<i>ultra</i> = beyond
<i>ir, il</i>		<i>vice</i> = instead of

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

Suffixes

<i>able, ible</i> = able to, causing	<i>fy, ify</i> = to make
<i>ace, acy, ance, ancy</i> = state of being	<i>ic</i> = like, made of
<i>age</i> = condition of, collection of	<i>ice</i> = that which
<i>al, eal, ial</i> = that which, act of	<i>id</i> = relating to
<i>an, ean, ian</i> = one who, relating to	<i>ile</i> = relating to
<i>ant</i> = being, one who	<i>ion</i> = act of, state of being
<i>ate</i> = one who, to make	<i>ity, ite</i> = state of being
<i>cle, acle, icle, cule</i> = little	<i>ive</i> = relating to
<i>ee, eer</i> = one who	<i>ize, ise</i> = to make
<i>ence, ency</i> = state of	<i>ment</i> = that which, state of being
<i>ent</i> = one who, being	<i>tude</i> = condition or quality of
<i>er, or, ar, ary, ery</i> = relating to, one who, place where	<i>ure</i> = act or state of being

Homonyms

The following very common homonyms are often used incorrectly.

their	weak	stairs	meat	to, too
there	week	stares	meet	two
beat	coarse	pale	fair	pear, pair
beet	course	pail	fare	pare
hear	beach	bare	plain	peace
here	beech	bear	plane	piece
steal	strait	wait	threw	aloud
steel	straight	weight	through	allowed
led	ware	grate	forth	pain
lead	wear	great	fourth	pane
rode	sail	seem	birth	principal
road	sale	seam	berth	principle

PRACTICAL SPELLING LESSONS

Words Selected for Extra Drill

grateful	seize	safety	yield
delicate	license	disease	scheme
inquiry	forgery	really	flexible
durable	suggest	gesture	enemies
durability	ceiling	privacy	relative
entirely	cruelly	routine	pursuit
expense	sensible	comical	consent
legacy	sensitive	publicity	conscious
definite	utility	amateur	analyze
organize	utensils	currency	analysis
practiced	guardian	explosion	apparent
credible	deficit	fascinate	audience
decency	nausea	juvenile	territory
disguise	curious	accuracy	criticism
material	anxiety	actually	politician
leisure	legible	terminal	humidity
horrible	attention	affiliate	probably
disaster	attitude	customary	exquisite
courtesy	sociable	digestible	interrupt
courteous	sterilize	knowledge	government
decision	redeem	operator	omission
decisive	revenue	opponent	persuade
justify	suppress	personal	varying
positive	security	rebellion	syndicate
possible	pedestal	plausible	temperance

BOOK TWO — PART FIVE

Words Selected for Extra Drill

proceed	prosecute	surgeon	succeed
procedure	persecute	surgical	successful
suspicion	capacity	affidavit	benefited
religion	carefully	essentially	beneficial
profession	financial	facilities	creditable
privilege	prevalent	preferable	schedule
original	fraudulent	insurance	ceremony
messenger	compliment	completely	partially
physician	persistence	performance	economize
recognize	authority	artificial	comparable
competitor	conspicuous	apparatus	admirable
competition	approximate	reversible	sufficient
depreciate	susceptible	specialty	separation
emigrant	imitation	conscientious	millionaire
immigrant	mechanism	circumstantial	macadamized
continuous	counterfeit	convenience	efficiency
continually	development	especially	monopolize
explanation	negligence	monotonous	laboratory
investigate	invisible	commendable	communicate
arbitration	association	arrangement	advertisement
accomplish	acknowledge	contradictory	unusually
accommodate	unanimous	preliminary	photographer
disappointment	embarrassed	immediately	imagination
disappearance	familiarity	maintenance	manufacture
dissatisfaction	influential	reformatory	argument

SUGGESTIONS FOR DICTIONARY STUDY

Learn to open your dictionary as nearly as possible to the first letter of the word pronounced, and then to turn the leaves rapidly to the right or left. Learn to use either hand. Turn the pages with the index fingers, touching the corners lightly. Make use of the words printed at the top of each page.

Somewhere in your dictionary you will find a key to the pronunciation of words, a list of abbreviations used in the dictionary, and other important matter. All of this should be read carefully and referred to from time to time.

What is the meaning of *n.*, *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *a.*? What do the heavy-faced figures, 1, 2, etc., after certain words signify? Many words have more than one meaning. Learn to select the definition which seems to apply to the word as you have seen or heard it used. At the same time try to remember its other meanings.

In words beginning with *ex*, that syllable is pronounced either *eks* or *egz*. Consult your dictionary for the pronunciation of common words beginning with *ex*.

It will help you in the spelling and understanding of words to make lists of common words containing the prefixes and suffixes given on pages 140 and 141.

Consult your dictionary if necessary and use the proper prefix (*dis*, *in*, *im*, *ir*, *il*, *non*, or *un*) with these words.

polite	legal	honest	ruly
active	prepared	rational	agreeable
digestible	capable	resistible	regular
merciful	limited	natural	resolute
responsible	approve	legible	perfection



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